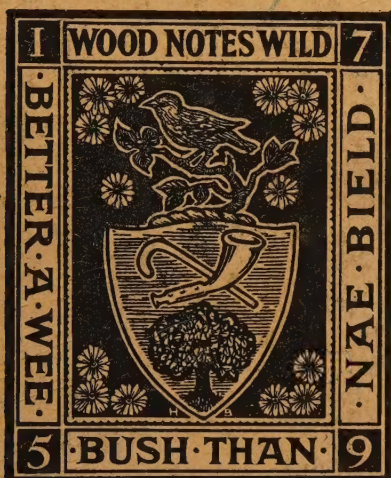


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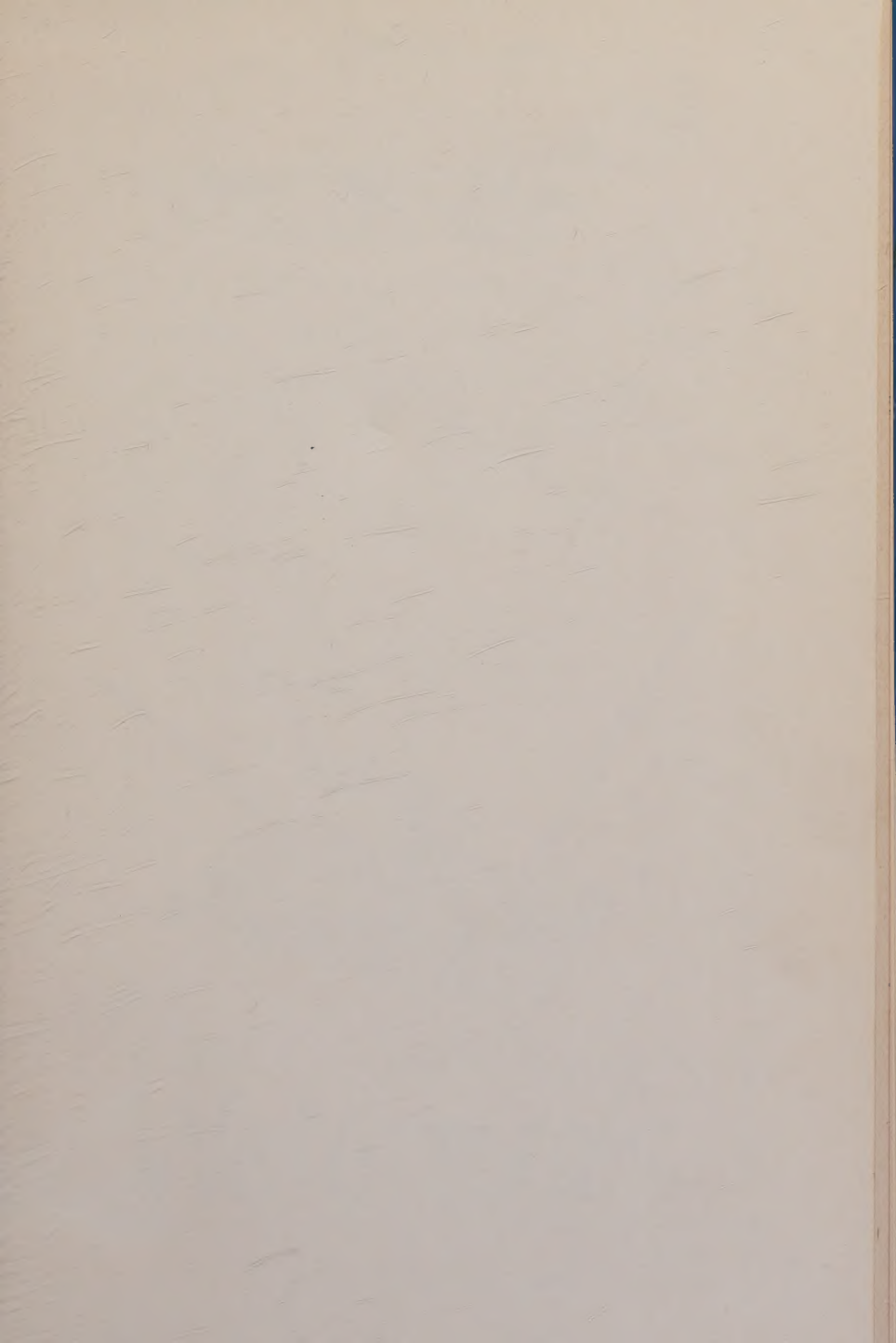


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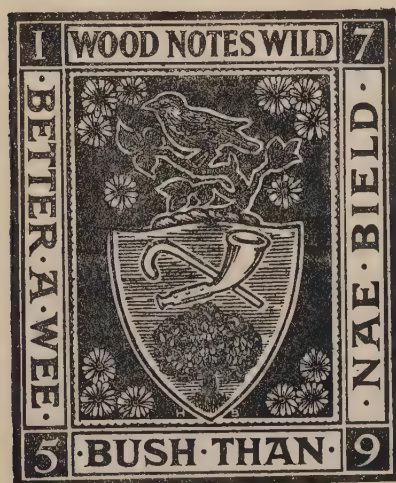
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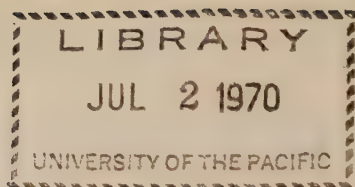
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EDITORIAL NOTE.

The Burns Federation does not accept any responsibility for statements made or opinions expressed in the *Burns Chronicle*. The writers are responsible for articles signed by them ; the Editor is responsible for articles initialed by him and for those unsigned.

Letters and offers of original articles should be addressed to the Editor. Articles offered should be in typescript, with double spacing and on one side of the paper.

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MAJOR GEORGE A. INNES, M.B.E.
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LETTERS OF ROBERT BURNS.

In the last three volumes of the *Burns Chronicle* there were published numerous letters written by Burns which either had not previously been printed or had been printed only in part. Since the issue of the 1929 volume other letters have been offered for sale or have come to light—some of them apparently never seen by any of the poet's editors. A selection from these is printed here.

I.

TO DAVID BLAIR, BIRMINGHAM.

Ellisland, 27th August, 1789.

I have been sadly to blame, My Dear Sir, but do forgive me. If, as is said, offences proceed only from the heart, mine is guiltless. Know you anything of a worse than galley-bondage, a slavery where the soul with all her powers is laden with weary fetters of ever-increasing weight, a slavery which involves the mind in dreary darkness and almost a total eclipse of every ray of God's image; and all this the work, the baneful doings, of that arch-fiend known amongst mortals by the name of Indolence? But this is not all my apology. I have for some time had in view to commence acting Excise Officer. I say acting, for I have had an Excise Commission by me nearly these two years; and now that the salary is augmented to £50 per ann. I thought it an object worth my notice. I believe I am now appointed to a Division in the middle of which I live, and may perhaps enter on business in a week or ten days; and as several months ago I foresaw this event peering above the horizon of Probability I was accordingly very busy with the theory of my future occupation, which to those who wish to be masters of their business is a theory not a

little intricate and perplexed. Add to all—that in a day or two after I received your last oblidging packet Mrs. Burns presented me with a fine chopping boy, which, with improving a farm, building a steading of farmhouses, etc., has kept me, I assure you, very busy.

I am the more earnest to excuse myself, as I scarce ever met with a man whose good opinion on so little acquaintance I would so fondly covet as Mr. Blair's.

I am much obliged to you for the magazine you sent me; of which, though the most elegant of that specimen of Publication that I have ever seen, I had never so much as heard the name. Never mind the bagatelle of a Poem. I know nothing how the Publishers could get it, but as I had given several copies to my friends, it has found it way, I suppose, thro' the well-meant though blameable officiousness of some of them. I have a little altered and, I think, improved that poem, and would just now transcribe [it] to you, but for that cursed tax of Postage. That, and another Poem I have written since, I shall make the contents of another epistle, which expect to be troubled with soon.

My Dear Sir, Yours most sincerely,

ROBT. BURNS.

II.

TO CAPTN. RICHARD BROWN,
of the ship “ Mary & Jean,”
at Mrs. Wylie's, Greenock.

Mauchline, 7th March, 1788.

I have been out of the country, my dear friend, & have not had an opportunity of writing till now, when I am afraid you will be gone out of the country too. I have been looking at farms; and after all perhaps I may settle in that character. I have got such a vicious bent to idleness, and have ever been so little a man of business, that it will take no ordinary effort to bring my mind

properly in to the routine of business; but you will say—“ A great effort is worthy you ”; I say so to myself, and butter up my vanity with all the stimulating compliments I can think of. Men of grave, geometrical minds, the sons of “ which was to be demonstrated,” may cry up reason as much as they please; but I have always found an honest passion, or native instinct, the trustiest auxiliary in the warfare of this world. Reason almost always comes to me, like an unlucky wife to a poor devil of a husband—just in time enough to add her reproaches to his other grievances.

I found Jean—with her cargo very well laid in; but unfortunately moor'd, almost at the mercy of wind and tide: I have towed her into convenient harbour where she may lie snug till she unload; and have taken the command myself—not ostensibly, but for a time in secret. I am gratified by your kind enquiries after her; as after all, I may say with Othello—

“ Excellent wretch!

Perdition catch my soul but I do love thee! ”

I go for Edinr. on Monday, but will return in a week. I'll send you the Directory on Weden: next, which I suppose will find you time enough. I got a letter from my Edinr. correspondent, who tells me he has not sent it you; for which I am very angry with him.

Prosperity and safe return attend you!

I am ever, my dear Sir, Yours most sincerely,

ROBT. BURNS.

III.

TO CAPTAIN RICHARD BROWN,
of the good ship “ Home,”
Port Glasgow.

Mauchline, 21st May, 1789.

My dear Friend,

I was just in this country by accident, and hearing of your safe arrival, I could not resist the temptation of

wishing you joy on your return—wishing you would write me before you sail again—wishing you would always set me down as your bosom-friend—wishing you long life & prosperity & that every good thing may attend you—wishing Mrs. Brown and your little ones as few of the evils of this world as is consistent with humanity—wishing you & she were to make two at the ensuing lying-in with which Mrs. Burns threatens very soon to favor me—wishing that I had longer time to write you at present—& finally, wishing that if there is to be another state of existence, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Burns, our little ones in both families, & you and I, in some snug paradisaical retreat, may make a jovial Party to all eternity! Amen!!!

There is a lad, a James Miller, a surgeon from this place, that, I hear, is to sail your passenger. He is a good, honest, blunt lad, by no means destitute of abilities, and the son of a most respectable man, a particular friend of mine. Should it be in your power to oblige him in any little civility it would oblige me likewise. Farewell! God bless you! my long-loved, dearest friend!!! I have time for no more than that I am ever, Most sincerely yours,

ROBERT BURNS.

[P.S.]—My direction is at Ellisland, near Dumfries..

IV.

TO MR. WM. BURNS,

[at] Mr. Barber's, No. 181, Strand, London.

[7th June, 1790]

My Dear William,

I have scarce time to write a line, but as I have an opportunity of a Frank, I shall just write you that line.— I duly received your two letters, but indeed I have been very throng.— I am exceedingly happy to

hear of your welfare, & that you are getting rather forward as otherwise.— Let me quote a couplet of my own to you—

“That whether doing, suffering, or forbearing, you may do miracles by persevering.”—

I shall write you soon, & shall get your shirts forwarded to you.— All your friends in Nithsdale are well, & beg to be remembered to you.

I am ever,

Yours

R. BURNS.

V.

TO WILLIAM BURNS, LONDON.

My dear William,

I have leisure only for a very short letter, but it will cost you nothing, as I write by a friend going to London. I have not been able to find Mr. Murdoch's address, as I have mislaid or lost his letter, but I have found means to write him & to send him your direction, & have desired him to send you a card intimating when & where to call for him. I heard lately from the West, & all friends are well. I wish much to hear from you.

I am ever

yours

ROBT. BURNS.

Ellisland,
July 16th, 1790.

VI.

TO MRS. DUNLOP,
Dunlop-house, Stewarton.

January 5th, [1793.]

You see my hurried life, Madam: I can only command starts of time. However, I am glad of one thing; since I finished the other sheet the political blast that threatened my welfare is overblown. I have corre-

sponded with Commissioner Graham, for the Board had made me the subject of their animadversions; and now I have the pleasure of informing [you] that all is set to rights in that quarter. Now, as to these inquisitorial Informers, Spies, Persecutors, &c., may the d-vil and his angels be let loose to — but hold! I was praying most fervently in my last sheet, and I must not so soon fall a-cursing in this.

Alas! how little do the wickedly, or wantonly, or idly, officious think what mischief they do by their malicious insinuations, indiscreet impertinence, or thoughtless blabbings. What a difference there is, in intrinsic worth, Candour, Benevolence, Generosity, Kindness,—in all the Charities and all the Virtues; between one class of human beings and another! For instance, the amiable circle I so lately mixed with in the hospitable hall of Dunlop—their gentle, generous hearts; their uncontaminated, dignified minds; their informed and polished understandings; what a contrast, when compared—if such comparing were not downright sacrilege—with the prostituted soul of the miscreant wretch who can deliberately and diabolically plot the destruction of an honest man who never offended him, and with a hellish grin of satisfaction can see the unfortunate man, his faithful wife, and prattling innocents, turned over to Beggary and Ruin.

Can such things be? Oui! telles choses se font! Je viens d'en faire une epreuve maudite. (By the way, I don't know whether this is French; and much would it go against my soul to mar any thing belonging to that gallant people: though my real sentiments of them shall be confined alone to my correspondence with you.)

Your cup, my dear Madam, arrived safe. I had two worthy fellows dining with me the other day, when I, with great formality, produced my *whigmeleerie* cup, and told them that it had been a family-piece among the descendants of Sir William Wallace. This roused such

an enthusiasm that they insisted on bumpering the punch round in it; and by and by never did your great Ancestor lay a Suthron more compleatly to rest than for a time did your cup my two friends.

Your books I will send, but I wish to wait for a confirmed frost; as I know too well how much the carelessness of Carriers is apt to injure books in wet weather.

Apropos, this is the season of wishing. May God Almighty bless you, my dear Friend, and bless me, the humblest and sincerest of your friends, by granting you yet many returns of the Season! May all good things attend you and yours, wherever they are scattered over the earth!

Write me as soon as possible to let me know how your health recovers. I tremble for you, when you meet the servants from France.

With the sincerest truth I ever am, Dear Madam,
Your obliged Friend and humble servt.

ROBT. BURNS.

VII.

TO JAMES JOHNSON, EDINBURGH.

Ellisland, 28th . . .

My dear Sir,

I send you another cargo of Songs—I long to know whether you are begun yet & how you come on. Pray did that cheese I sent to Mr. Clarke & by your care, come to hand?

I have still a good number of Dr. B——’s Songs among my hands, but they take sad hacking & hewing. I sent you, some weeks ago, another parcel of Songs, but I have not heard if you have received them. I am in hopes that I shall pick some fine tunes from among the Collection of Highland airs which I got from you at Edinr.

I have had an able Fiddler two days already on it, &

I expect him every day for another review of it. I have got one most beautiful air out of it that sings to the measure of Lochaber. I shall try to give it my very best words. How does your Father do; & my worthy brother Bard, Mr. Barclay? Give them my best Complts.

I have troubled you with some letters which you will please put into the Penny post Office. Have you never a fair goddess that leads you a wild-goose-chace of amorous devotion? Let me know a few of her qualities, such as, whether she be rather black or fair; plump or thin; short or tall; &c. & chuse your air, & I shall task my Muse to celebrate her.

Adieu!

ROBT. BURNS.

VIII.

TO CLARINDA (MRS. M'LEHOSE).

Clarinda,

Your letter found me writing to you. I read yours two or three times by way of welcome: by and by I shall do it more justice. Friday evening, about eight, expect me. If I can't walk all the way, I'll take a chair to Nicolson's square or so; and walk the rest. You talk of vanity; in mercy remember me, when you praise my letter-writing talents so extravagantly. Inured to flattery as I have been for some time past, I am not proof against the applauses of one whom I love dearer, and whose judgement I esteem more, than I do all the world beside. I forget the chairman waits. God bless you! Remember.

SYLVANDER.

Weden: noon.

[16th January, 1788.]

IX.

TO MRS. RIDDEL, WOODLEY PARK.

[Early autumn, 1792.]

Fate seems determined, Madam, to set you and I at

cross purposes—on Sunday I am engaged to go to Drumlanrig with my friend Clarke, the Organist from Edinr., who goes to give the young ladies the instruction of his profession. I was the Agent between Mr. M'murdo & him, & by express appointment I must go to Drumlanrig on that day. However, it is not likely that I shall see Glenriddel at that time; but if I should I shall say nothing at all, & listen to nothing at all, in which you are, mediately or immediately, concerned.—So, Vive l'amour, & vive la bagatelle! For I dare say that one, or both, of these Mighty Deities are at the bottom of this most extraordinary, inexpressible, and inexplicable mystery.

ROBT. B——

X.

TO MISS MILLER, DALSWINTON.

(With song "Fair Jenny. Tune: Saw you my Father?")

Dumfries, 9th September, 1793.

. . . I have taken the liberty to make you the Heroine of the Song on the foregoing page. Being little in the secret of young ladies' love and lovers—how should I, you know?—I have formed in my fancy a little love-story for you . . . The verses, I hope, and think, are in my best manner. . . .

NOTES.

I. Printed from a copy of the holograph, which was sold at auction by Messrs. George Trollope & Sons, of London, on 11th July, 1929. The poem referred to was probably the lines "Written in Friars' Carse Hermitage."

II.-III. Printed in full for the first time from copies of the holographs, which were sold at auction by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods, of London, on 17th July, 1929.

IV. Printed from a copy of the holograph, which was bequeathed by Mr. James Masterton to the Corporation of

Edinburgh and is now in the Municipal Museum. The letter is franked and addressed by Sir Robert Lawrie, of Maxwelltown, M.P.

V. Printed for the first time from a facsimile of the holograph, which is in the possession of a lady. See letter of same date to John Murdoch.

VI. The concluding portion of the long letter of 31st December, 1792-5th January, 1793: printed in full from a copy of the holograph.

VII. Printed for the first time, from the holograph in the British Museum; the date is unfinished. The closing two sentences were printed by R. H. Cromek (*Reliques of Burns*, 1808, pp. 82-83) as part of a letter to Johnson written at Mauchline on 15th November, 1788; the holograph of that letter, now owned by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, does not contain the two sentences. Contributed by Mr. Davidson Cook.

VIII.-IX. Printed for the first time, by special permission of the present owner of the holographs, Mr. Charles Sessler, of Philadelphia, U.S.A. The originals were sold at auction by Messrs. Sotheby & Co., of London, on 5th June, 1929. Contributed by Professor J. DeLancey Ferguson.

X. Printed from a newspaper report of the sale of the holograph in the Anderson Galleries at New York on 18th December, 1928. The song sent with the letter begins "Where are the joys I hae met in the morning?"

LETTERS FROM ROBERT BURNS TO WILLIAM NIVEN, 1780-1781.

One of the most striking portions of the fascinating autobiography which Robert Burns wrote, in the form of a letter to Dr. John Moore, concerns a visit which he paid in 1775 to the village of Kirkoswald, near Maybole. "I spent my seventeenth summer on a smuggling coast a good distance from home," he writes, "at a noted school, to learn Mensuration, Surveying, Dialling, etc., in which I made a pretty good progress." The "noted school" to which Burns refers was taught by Hugh Rodger, a man with a more than local reputation as a teacher of mathematics. It was attended by a number of lads of Burns's age; but the only names of contemporary pupils that have come down to us are those of William Niven, the eldest son of a merchant in Maybole; of his relatives, John and Alexander Niven; and of Thomas Orr, son of a farm labourer at Park. Burns's stay at Kirkoswald terminated—he candidly records in his narrative—soon after he made the acquaintance of "a charming Fillette," Peggy Thomson by name, who lived next door to the school, and who "overset my Trigonometry and set me off in a tangent from the spheres of my studies." He returned home to Mount Oliphant "very considerably improved," he continues. "My reading was enlarged with the very important addition of Thomson's and Shenstone's works; I had seen mankind in a new phasis; and I engaged several of my schoolfellows to keep up a literary correspondence with me. This last helped me much on in composition. I had met with a collection of letters by the Wits of Queen Anne's reign, and I pored over them most devoutly. I kept copies of any of my own letters that pleased me, and a comparison between them and the composition of most of my correspondents

flattered my vanity. I carried this whim so far that, though I had not three farthings' worth of business in the world, yet every post brought me as many letters as if I had been a broad, plodding son of Day-book and Ledger."

Of the "literary correspondence" here referred to—the "many letters" brought to him by the post, and the numerous replies that he must have penned—little has survived. None of the letters addressed to him by former schoolfellows at Kirkoswald appears now to be in existence. That need not occasion surprise. We may safely conclude that all of them were destroyed at the time of the poet's proposed migration to Jamaica, and evidence in support of that conjecture is provided in the fact that the recently-discovered list of letters found in Burns's repositories at the time of his death does not include any one earlier in date than 1786. Of the numerous letters written by Burns to these correspondents only three appear to be recorded in print. All of these are addressed to Thomas Orr; two in 1782, the third—a brief note—in 1784.

There have come to light recently—nearly 150 years after they were written—three more letters written by Burns to one of those schoolfellows of the Kirkoswald days; and the interest of this discovery is greatly enhanced by the fact that these letters are earlier in date than any known specimen of Burns's prose composition, and earlier in date than any known example of his holograph. Hitherto the earliest known letter written by the poet was the memorable communication sent from Irvine on 27th December, 1781, to his father at Lochlee: the undated series of letters alleged to have been addressed to one Ellison Begbie may be left out of account, for the problem of the exact period to which it belongs has never been solved by any of Burns's biographers or editors.

All the three new letters are addressed "To Mr.

William Niven, Merchant in Maybole "; and are dated from Lochlee on (1) 29th July, 1780, (2) 3rd November, 1780, (3) 12th June, 1781. Unfortunately, the earliest of them is incomplete, though the beginning (showing place and date of writing) and the end (showing signature) are well preserved; fortunately the other two letters are in exceedingly good condition—complete and legible. References in the newly discovered letters display Burns's keen desire for a correspondence with his friend at Maybole; there is evidence that in the eleven months between July of 1780 and June of 1781 he sent Niven at least five letters—the three recently found, and two which probably have been irretrievably lost.

The earliest of the letters, on four folio pages, was written in reply to one—described by the receiver as "entertaining" and "agreeable"—from Niven, and is largely devoted to a discussion on character. The other two are more matter-of-fact, yet are pure Burns: the writer indulges in some plain speaking to Niven, refers to "friends" and to "sweethearts," and mentions his correspondent's cousin Alexander—then a student at Glasgow College and tutor in the family of Hamilton of Sundrum, and afterwards (1793) minister of Dunkeld Parish. The references to his having "a sweetheart or two, but with as little view of matrimony as ever" and to his having "intirely got rid of all connections with the tender sex, I mean in the way of courtship," clearly point to an entanglement which may or may not be identified with the nebulous Ellison Begbie affair. The similarity of the sentiments expressed in the poet's second letter to Niven with those of his letter to his father and of his first letter to Orr may be noted, and attention drawn to the fact that in all three letters the poet's surname is spelt "Burns," thus providing further refutation of the general belief that down to April of 1786 he signed himself "Burness."

To readers of the biography of Burns the name of the

addressee of these letters is well known. The eldest son of a merchant and a magistrate of Maybole, where he was born in February of 1759—just one month later than Burns—"Willie" Niven was educated in Maybole, and was afterwards sent to acquire arithmetic and mensuration under Hugh Rodger at Kirkoswald. He joined his father in business, prospered greatly, inherited money from two unmarried brothers who had gone to Jamaica, and purchased the estate of Kirkbride (in the parish of Kirkmichael). He assisted his former schoolfellow to procure subscriptions for the first edition of the *Poems*, and in that connection one letter from Burns to him is printed in the poet's correspondence. He subscribed also to the second edition of the *Poems*; and later asserted that it was to him that Burns had addressed the "Epistle to a Young Friend," though he never produced either a copy of the poem or any evidence in support of his claim. He died in 1844, and his grave is to be seen in the old churchyard of Maybole.

The question of the future home of these three letters to Niven—as stated, they are the earliest known prose compositions of the poet and the earliest known specimens of his holograph—was a question to which only one answer was possible; and it is a great satisfaction to know that Colonel T. C. Dunlop, acting on behalf of the Trustees of the Alloway Burns Monument and Cottage, has acquired them, so that for all time they are safe to the nation, and accessible to students at the wonderful museum of relics attached to the poet's birth-place.

J. C. E.

TEXT OF THE LETTERS.

TO MR. WILLIAM NIVEN,
Merchant in Maybole.

I. (Incomplete.)

Lochlee, July 29th, 1780.

. . . They are particularly constant and kind in

Southbury July 29 1840

no thing more real and true
than the actual
circumstances in it
than any of them to do nature
in its kind, abstractly
as it is. I shall not imagine
it put on in a so. I will
be more on the subject
to that, what first appears
entirely my own, and consequently
perhaps to an unexperienced
eye of him my name, absurd:
a friend
usually in the best of men who
finds in the same form
that everything is every thing
and this is the only thing
which is not in itself, but
which is in itself, but

the noblest of all, when mixed with
the generous indignation, it enters largely into the
composition of my verses. I do not think I can
convey my notion of it to you better, than by
summarizing some of the virtues in which it is most
conspicuous. I have upon balance, to be the perfect
of one's mind entirely in ruffling circumstances

REDUCED FACSIMILE OF 2 pp. OF LETTER FROM
(This letter is the earliest known prose composition of

and solitude I have seen no national creature
they injure themselves as creatures they are
independent of those who are naturally confident of their
in their strength and the forms of their own choice but if
the more I learn of the forms of their own choice but if
with those of the first I have no friends I know no friends
comment to those I had only one that if to those you're
a delicate taste is an uncommonly clear penetration you
have the language of a friend of mine who shall here
be nameless but I think incur the imputation of being
a glutton which with a backbite is the most detestable
character under the sun. I am my dear friend yours
Robert Burns.

ROBERT BURNS TO WILLIAM NIVEN, MAYBOLE

Burns, and the earliest known specimen of his handwriting)

their friendships, tho' indeed seldom with persons of their own character, but if with those of the first kind I mention I know no friendly cement so strong. I shall only add that if to these you join a delicate taste & an uncommonly clear penetration, you have the character of a friend of mine who shall here be nameless lest I should incur the imputation of being a flatterer, which next to a backbiter is the most detestable character under the sun. I am, my dear friend, yours sincerely,

ROBT. BURNS.

P.S.—As for my being in your country I don't know when it will happen, as I will have no business that I know of yet & such is our hurry that a pleasure jant is what I dare not ask. I have three acres of pretty good flax this season, perhaps in the course of marketing it I may come your way.—R.B.

I have not recieved the letter you mention.

II.

Dear Sir,

I wrote you a letter in the latter end of Summer, I wrote you another as soon as the hurried season of Autumn was over, to neither of which have I received any answer. I am now beginning to think that either they have not reached you or else you are so wholly taken up in the pursuits of love, ambition, or some other of the cares and passions that render human life one continued uphill gallop from the cradle to the grave—that you have not time to remember an old acquaintance, who has nothing else to commend him but only he has an honest heart, and wishes you well.

I have nothing particular to tell you respecting myself. I am still so happy as to have a friend or two (tho' I am afraid I must no more have the honor of having you among that number), and I have now and then a sweetheart or two, but with as little view of matrimony

as ever. I shall be happy to hear from you how you go on in the ways of life; I do not mean so much how trade prospers, or if you have the prospect of riches or the dread of poverty; as how you go on in the cultivation of the finer feelings of the heart. For my own part, I now see it improbable that I shall ever acquire riches, and am therefore endeavouring to gather a philosophical contempt of enjoyment so hard to be gained and so easily lost.

I hope to have the pleasure of a letter from you soon, and am,

Dear Sir,

yours sincerely,

ROBERT BURNS.

Lochlee, Nov. 3d, 1780.

III.

Dear Sir,

I shall not begin with considering whether you are to blame, or I am to blame, or who of us is most to blame for this long, long interval of our correspondence.

In my letter which I wrote you in Feb. last I touched a subject which, I thought, would have produced an immediate answer; but it seems I have been mistaken, tho' I suspect not altogether neither. Had not the hurried season of seed-time come on so soon as it did, I would have wrote you farther on the subject, but so fatigued was my body and so hebetated my mind that I could neither think nor write any thing to purpose.

I know you will hardly believe me when I tell you that, by a strange conjuncture of circumstances, I am intirely got rid of all connections with the tender sex, I mean in the way of courtship; it is, however, absolutely certain that I am so; though how long I shall continue so, Heaven only knows; but be that as it may, I shall never be involved as I was again.

Our communion was on Sunday se'en night. I men-

tion this to tell you that I saw your cousin there, with some of Mr. Hamilton's sons. You cannot imagine how pleased I was to steal a look at him, & trace the resemblance of my old friend. I was prepossessed in his favor on that account, but still more by that ingenuous modesty (a quality so rare amongst students, especially in the divinity way) which is so apparent in his air & manner. I assure you my heart warmed to him: I was only sorry I could not tell him how happy I would have been to have had it my power to have obliged him. You know I am a Physiognomist, so will not be surprised at this. I shall expect to hear from you soon; & shall conclude with assuring you that I am your sincere well-wisher & humble servant,

ROBT. BURNS.

Lochlee, June 12th, 1781.

The letter to Niven which follows is printed in numerous editions of Burns's writings; it is reprinted here to complete the series of known letters.

TO MR. WILLIAM NIVEN, MERCHT., MAYBOLE,
Care of Thomas Piper, Surgeon, to be left at Dr. Charles's
Shop, Ayr.

My Dear Friend,

I have been very throng ever since I saw you, and have not got the whole of my promise performed to you; but you know the old proverb—"The break o' a day's no the break o' a bargain." Have patience and I will pay you all. I thank you with the most heartfelt sincerity for the worthy knot of lads you introduced me to. Never did I meet with as many congenial souls together, without one dissonant jar in the concert. To all and each of them make my most friendly compliments, particularly "spunkie youthfu' Tammie." Remember me in the most respectful manner to the Baillie

and Mrs. Niven, Mr. Dun, and the two truly worthy old gentlemen I had the honor of being introduced to on Friday: tho' I am afraid the conduct you forced me on may make them see me in a light I would fondly think I do not deserve.

I will perform the rest of my promise soon. In the meantime, remember this—never blow my songs among the million, as I would abhor to hear every prentice mouthing my poor performances in the streets. Every one of my Maybole friends are welcome to a copy, if they chuse: but I wish them to go no farther. I mean it as a small mark of my respect for them—a respect as sincere as the love of dying saints.

I am ever,

My dr. Wm.,

Your oblidge

ROBT. BURNS.

Mossgiel, 30th August, 1786.

LETTER FROM ROBERT BURNS TO JOHN WILSON, TARBOLTON.

Two holograph letters of Robert Burns which were sold by Messrs. Sotheby & Co., of London, on 17th December, 1928, recall the satire of "Death and Dr. Hornbook." They were sent to John Wilson, schoolmaster at Tarbolton, and show that Burns's feelings towards the subject of the verses, whatever they may have been in 1785, were quite friendly in 1790. It was for long believed that the ridicule occasioned by the satire caused John Wilson to close both the school and the little grocer's shop in which he gave "advice in common disorders gratis." J. G. Lockhart recorded in 1828 that "his pupils, one by one, deserted him, and he abandoned his schoolcraft" as well as his "shop as an apothecary." That, however, we know now, was not the case, for "Jock Hornbook i' the Clachan"—to quote "Death's" familiarism—continued at Tarbolton for some years after the publication of the verses in 1786. He did ultimately migrate, however, going to Glasgow in or about 1793; there, after teaching for a time in High Street, he opened a "commercial academy" in Buchan Street, S.S. He died at Glasgow in 1839, and his burial-place may be seen in "the Gorbals."

The letters show that Wilson in 1790 contemplated removal to Edinburgh, with a view to becoming a lawyer's clerk. He appears to have asked Burns for assistance in that matter, and the poet's reply contains advice which was accepted: the letter of introduction to a writer in Edinburgh was not used, and Wilson continued parochial schoolmaster and session-clerk of Tarbolton for at least three years more. The existence of the letters—which were offered as the property of Dr. R. M. Wilson, Frognaal Lane, London, a descendant of

the addressee—was quite unknown outside the Wilson family until shortly before the sale, when portions of them were printed in a London newspaper.

J. C. E.

TEXT OF THE LETTERS.

I.

TO JOHN WILSON, SCHOOLMASTER, TARBOLTON.

Ellisland, 11th Sept., 1790.

I am truly sorry, my dear Sir, that you find yourself so uncomfortably situated in Tarbolton, the more so as I fear you will find on trial that the remedy you propose is worse than the disease. The life of an Edinr. Quill-driver at twopence a page is a life I know so well that I should be very sorry any friend of mine should ever try it. To young lads, bred to the law & meaning to push their way in that department & line of life, practising as a copying Clerk is to them a necessary step; but to a gentleman who is unacquainted with the science of law, and who proposes to live merely by the drudgery of his quill, he has before him a life of many sorrows. Pardon me, my dr. Sir, this freedom: I wish only to keep you, as far as my knowledge of life can, from being misled by that seducing slut, Fancy, under the mask of Hope. The Excise is impracticable to you. No man above thirty, or who has more than two children, is admissible. However, you are the best judge of your present situation & future hopes; & as I wish to be of all the service to you that is in my scanty power, I inclose you a card to a friend of mine, the only one I have in Edinr. to whom I could, with any hope of success, make such a request.

Allow me to mention one suggestion to you. Your present appointment may be held by deputy, at least untill you go to Edinr. & see what you have to expect

Wilmington 11th Sept. 1790

I am truly sorry, my dear Sir, that you find yourself so
uncomfortably situated in Charleston; the more so, as I trust
you will find on trial that the remedy you propose, is worse
than the disease. — The life of an Editor, I will drive at
length a page, is a life I know so well — that I should
be very sorry my friend of mine, would ever try
it. — No young lady bred to the law, & meaning to
push the career in that profession, & live a life;
proceeding as a copyist, & that is to them a necessary
step; but to a gentleman who is unacquainted with
the science or law, & who proposes to live merely by
the drudgery of his quill, he has before him a life
of many sorrows. — Pardon me, my dear Sir, this free-
dom: I wish only to keep you, as far as my knowledge
of life can, from being misled by that seducing slut,
Flattery, under the mask of flattery. — The course is
unpracticable to you. — A man above thirty & who
has more than two children, is admissible. — However,
you are the best judge of your present situation &

future hopes: & as I wish to be of all the service to
you that is in my scanty power, I inclose you a
card to a friend of mine, the only one I have in
Edin, from whom I could with any hope & success
make such a request. —

Allow me to mention one suggestion to you. — Your
present appointment may be held by deputy, at least
untill you go to Edin. & see what you have to
expect there: let me beg of you for Mr. Wilson's
sake & your own self, not to quit the present
house until you be pretty sure of your hold of
the future. —

I am afraid, too, that at this season, in vacation,
you will find few of the gentlemen of the law in
town. — Had you not better defer it to your journey
untill the Court sit down again.

Mr. Burns joins me in best compliments to
Mrs. Wilson.

Farewell. I believe me to be, my dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

Robert Burns

there: let me beg of you, for Mrs. Wilson's sake & your sweet little flock, not to quit the Present, poor as it is, untill you be pretty sure of your hold of the Future.

I am afraid, too, that at this season, in vacation, you will find few of the Gentlemen of the law in town. Had you not better defer your journey untill the Court sit down?

Mrs. Burns joins me in best Complmts. to Mrs. Wilson.

Farewell! & believe me to be, my dear Sir,
yours sincerely,

ROBT. BURNS.

II.

TO MR. JOHN SOMMERVILLE,
Writer, Head of the Cowgate, Edinr.

Ellisland, 11th Sept., 1790.

My dear Sir,

the Bearer, Mr. Wilson from Ayrshire, is a particular friend of mine. He comes to your good City, I believe, to see for a job as a Clerk, Copyist, or so, for which whoever employs him will find him eminently qualified. If you can be of any service to him, it will truly oblige me.

My best Complmts. to Mrs. Sommerville, little Harry, & all the little Cherubs.

I am ever, My dear Sir, your obliged
& obedient humble servt.,

ROBT. BURNS.

THE HUE & CRY OF JOHN LEWARS—

A POOR MAN RUINED & UNDONE BY ROBBERY & MURDER
—BEING AN AWFUL WARNING TO THE YOUNG MEN
OF THIS AGE, HOW THEY LOOK WELL TO THEMSELVES
IN THIS DANGEROUS, TERRIBLE WORLD.

BY ROBERT BURNS.

A THIEF, and a MURDERER! stop her who can!
Look well to your lives & your goods!
Good people, ye know not the hazard you run,
'Tis the far-famed & much-noted Woods.

While I looked at her eye, for the devil is in it,
In a trice she whipt off my poor heart:
Her brow, cheek & lip—in another sad minute
My peace felt her murderous dart.

Her features I'll tell you them over—but hold!
She deals with your wizards & books;
And to peep in her face, if but once you're so bold,
There's witchery kills in her looks.

But softly—I have it—her haunts are well known,
At midnight so sily I'll watch her;
And sleeping, undrest, in the dark, all alone—
Good Lord! the dear THIEF how I'll catch her!

This poem, a production of the Dumfries period, was printed for the first time in the “ Large-Paper Edition ” of *The complete writings of Robert Burns*, published—in ten volumes—in 1927 by the Houghton Mifflin Company of Boston and New York (for the United States of America) and by the Waverley Book Company of London (for Great Britain).

It appears to exist in only one manuscript, which was included (Lot 129) in a great “ collection of autograph letters ” sold at auction in London by Messrs.

Puttick and Simpson on 2nd-4th May, 1861, and was purchased by one named " Petrie " for the sum of £1. Though the fact is not stated in the printed catalogue of the sale, most—if not all—of the Burns items in that collection came from the estate of Dr. James Currie, biographer and editor of the poet.

The manuscript of " The Hue & Cry of John Lewars " is now preserved in the Burns Cottage Museum at Alloway, and the Executive of the Burns Federation here records its thanks to the Trustees of that Institution and to their Hon. Secretary—Lieut.-Colonel T. C. Dunlop—for their kind permission to print the four verses.

Burns's friend John Syme has added upon the folio sheet this note of identification—" John Lewars, Land Surveyor in Dumfries; Miss Woods, then Governess at Miss M'Murdo's boarding school."

J. C. E.

BURNS IN THE AUCTION-ROOM.

RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT SALES DURING 1928-1929 OF BURNS MANUSCRIPTS AND PRINTED BOOKS.

1. Autograph verse, beginning "Of Maxwelton blood, & a joyous good fellow"; 4 lines written on a strip of paper pasted on a letter signed "Edward Lackland" and dated "Edinburgh Glasshouses, Leith, February 16, 1815." (Sotheby; 17th December, 1928.) - £100
2. Autograph letter to John Wilson, schoolmaster at Tarbolton; dated "Ellisland, 11th Sept. 1790"; signed; 2 pp., 4°. With enclosure, Autograph letter to "Mr. John Sommerville, Writer, Head of the Cowgate, Edinr."; dated "Ellisland, 11th Sept. 1790"; signed; 1 page, 8°. (Sotheby; 17th December, 1928.) - £410
3. Autograph letter from Mrs. M'Lehose to Robert Burns; signed "Clarinda"; 3 pp., 4°. (Sotheby; 17th December, 1928.) - £165
See *Burns Chronicle*, 1929, pp. 13-16.
4. Autograph letter to Captain William Johnston, Edinburgh; dated "Dumfries, Nov. 13th, 1792"; signed; 1 page, 4°. (Anderson Galleries, New York; 18th December, 1928.) - \$1,100
5. Autograph song, "Fair Jenny. Tune, 'Saw you my Father?'" ["Where are the joys I hae met in the morning?"]. With autograph letter to Miss Miller of Dalswinton; dated "Dumfries, 9th September, 1793"; 2 pp., 4°. (Anderson Galleries, New York; 18th December, 1928.) - \$4,600
6. Autograph song, "Lord Gregory"; 5 four-line verses. (Anderson Galleries, New York; 18th December, 1928.) - \$2,000
7. Burns's *Poems*: 1st edition, Kilmarnock, 1786, 8°; inserted is a manuscript (1 page) of Burns's "Inscription for an altar to Independence." (Anderson Galleries, New York; 7th January, 1929.) - \$6,750

8. Burns's *Poems*: 2nd edition enlarged, Edin., 1793, 2 vols., 12°: presentation copy from the Poet, with autograph inscription—beginning "To John M'murdo, Esquire, Drumlanrig"—on back of half-title of Vol. I. (Anderson Galleries, New York; 7th January, 1929.) - - - - - \$23,000
9. Excise return for Dumfries District, from 24th November, 1794, to 4th January, 1795, in Burns's autograph; signed and initialed; 2 pp., folio. (Sotheby; 14th February, 1929.) £44
10. Autograph letter [to Mrs. Walter Riddel]; undated; initialed; 2½ pp., 8°. (Sotheby; 14th February, 1929.) - - - - - £640
11. Autograph song: "Nancy" ["Thine am I, my faithful Fair"]; 4 four-line verses; 1 page, 4°. (Sotheby; 14th February, 1929.) - - - £410
12. Autograph letter to Robert Aiken, writer, Ayr; dated "Edinr., 16th Dec. 1786"; signed; 2 pp., 4°. (Sotheby; 27th March, 1929.) - £490
13. *The correspondence between Burns and Clarinda* (Edinburgh, 1843, 8°): inserted are
 - (1) Autograph poem of 4 four-line verses, beginning "Fair Empress of the Poet's soul"; signed "Sylvander."
 - (2) Autograph letter to "Clarinda," 12 lines on a small quarto sheet; signed "Sylvander."
 - (3) Autograph letter to Mrs. Walter Riddel; undated; signed; 1¼ pp.
 - (4) Autograph poem "To Clarinda" [beginning "Clarinda, mistress of my soul"]. (Sotheby; 5th June, 1929.) - - - - - £1,900
14. Autograph letter to Miss Mabane; written from St. James' Square, Edinburgh; signed; 1½ pp., 8°. (Sotheby; 5th June, 1929.) - - £245
15. Autograph letter to William Nicol; written from "Ellisland, Sunday morning"; signed; 2 pp., 4°. (Sotheby; 7th June, 1929.) - - £340
16. Autograph song, "Fareweel, Fareweel, my bony lass"; 10 four-line verses; 2 pp., folio. (Sotheby; 25th June, 1929.) - - - - - £390

17. Autograph letter to John Syme; signed; $2\frac{1}{4}$ pp., 4°. (Sotheby; 25th June, 1929.) - - - £330
18. Autograph letter to Mr. Morrison, wright, Mauchline; dated "Isle, 22 January, 1788"; 1 page, 4°. (Sotheby; 25th June, 1929.) - £170
19. Burns's *Poems*: 1st edition, Kilmarnock, 1786, 8°. (Sotheby; 4th July, 1929.) - - - £2,450
20. Burns's *Poems*: 2nd edition, Edinburgh, 1787, 8°; in original boards, uncut. (Sotheby; 4th July, 1929.) - - - £107
21. Burns's *Poems*: Dublin, 1787, 12°; in original boards, uncut. (Sotheby; 4th July, 1929.) - £66
22. Autograph letter to David Blair, Birmingham; dated "Ellisland, 27th August, 1789"; signed; $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp., 4°. (George Trollope & Sons; 11th July, 1929.) - - - £870
 This letter formed part of the contents
 of an album which brought £870.
23. Autograph letters to Captain Richard Brown: (1) dated "Mauchline, 7th March, 1788"; signed; $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp., 4°; (2) dated "Mauchline, 21st May, 1789"; signed; 1 page folio. (Christie, Manson, & Woods; 17th July, 1929.) - - - £880
24. *The Jolly Beggars*, by Robert Burns: 1st edition, Glasgow, [1799]; 16 pp., 16°. (Sotheby; 23rd July, 1929.) - - - £34

J. C. E.

THE MAUSOLEUM OF BURNS.

PROPOSED REPLACEMENT OF THE INTERIOR STATUARY.

At the conference of the Council of the Burns Federation held in Troon progress was reported in connection with the proposed replacement of the mural statuary—by Peter Turnerelli—within the Mausoleum of the Poet. Mr. M. H. M'Kerrow, one of the delegates from Dumfries, intimated that invitations to submit designs for the replacement of the statuary had been issued to sculptors, and that designs were to be delivered not later than 31st October, 1929.

A copy of the printed “ Conditions regulating the designs ” has been furnished by the Secretary of Dumfries Burns Club (Mr. John McBurnie), and is reprinted below.

CONDITIONS REGULATING THE DESIGNS TO REPLACE THE PRESENT STATUARY IN THE BURNS MAUSOLEUM, St. Michael's Churchyard, Dumfries.

The Dumfries Burns Club—who are the custodians of the Burns Mausoleum, Dumfries—in conjunction with the Burns Federation, have decided to invite British artists to submit sketches, drawings, or photographs of their proposed design, to be afterwards executed in bronze, to take the place of the present statuary in the Mausoleum, which is rapidly decaying.

The following are the conditions:—

- (1) Plans and photographs of the Mausoleum can be obtained by artists on application to Mr. John McBurnie, Secretary, Dumfries Burns Club.
- (2) The intention is that the figures in the Mausoleum be replaced by a new design. While the feeling

and spirit of the present statuary may be some guide, it is left to the artists to develop their own conception of the subject, so as to ensure a free and unfettered expression of artistic feeling, unhampered by the work of any predecessor.

- (3) Sketches, drawings, or photographs of the proposed design must not be signed, nor bear any distinctive mark, and must be delivered to Mr. John McBurnie, Secretary, Dumfries Burns Club, Sheriff Court-house, Dumfries, not later than 31st October, 1929.
- (4) No handwriting, signature, or mark of any kind by which an artist might be identified is to appear anywhere except within the envelope specified in Clause 5.
- (5) An envelope will be supplied to each competitor by Mr. McBurnie, to contain his name and address, and his declaration stating that the sketches and drawings are his own personal work. This envelope is to be sealed, and sent with the sketches and drawings, along with an estimate of the cost of executing the proposed work. No design will be admitted which is not accompanied by this sealed and official envelope. The sketches, drawings, or photographs, and estimates and envelopes will be numbered as they are received.
- (6) The sketches, drawings, or photographs will be submitted to three assessors, Mr. E. A. Hornel, Artist, Kirkcudbright; Mr. James A. Morris, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Ayr; and Mr. W. Reid Dick, A.R.A., F.R.B.S., London, who will advise the Club and the Federation.
- (7) The assessors will select a certain number from the sketches, drawings, or photographs submitted, and the artists of these designs will be asked to prepare their design in plaster or any plastic material. Further instructions will be issued to the artists selected, to prepare a plaster design. The assessors will advise again on these designs, placing them in their opinion in order of merit. Awards will be granted to three artists next in order of merit decided by the assessors.



Photo. by Reid, Dumfries

MAUSOLEUM OF BURNS

The view of the Mausoleum on the opposite page shows Turnerelli's sculpture, illustrating Burns's declaration in the "Dedication" of the second edition of his *Poems*: "The Poetic Genius of my Country found me as the prophetic bard Elijah did Elisha—at the plough; and threw her inspiring mantle over me."

J. C. E.

AN EARLY NOTICE OF BURNS AND HIS
“ POEMS ” (1786).

The two interesting “ Letters to the Editor ” which follow are among the earliest notices of the first edition of Burns’s *Poems*, and are reprinted from the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* of 1786: the first was printed in the issue of Monday, 13th November, the other two days later. They appeared a few days after the publication of the favourable review in the *Edinburgh Magazine*, and four weeks before Henry Mackenzie’s famous notice was printed in the *Lounger*. It may be recalled that the poet arrived in the Capital on 28th November, 1786.

J. C. E.

TO THE EDITOR, “ EDINBURGH EVENING COURANT.”

I.

Sir,

It is an old saying “ That a prophet hath no honour in his own country ”; and I am of opinion that the same adage may be applied in many instances with equal propriety to authors.

Amongst the British poets, Gay and Thomson (whose writings do honour to themselves, to their country, and to human nature) are striking examples of the neglect which is but too frequently the attendant on modest merit. This part of the kingdom has not produced many poets, and therefore, when a rarity of the kind appears, it becomes the business of those whose fortune and situation enable them to promote the cultivation of genius to lend him assistance to such a laudable pursuit.

Within these few weeks I have been highly gratified by perusing a collection of poems in the Scottish dialect, the production of a common farmer in Ayrshire of the name of Burns. His language is nervous, and his senti-

ments would do honour to a much more enlightened scholar. In short, he appears to be not only a keen satirist, but a man of great feeling and sensibility.

The county of Ayr is perhaps superior to any in Scotland in the number of its Peers, Nabobs, and wealthy Commoners, and yet not one of them has upon this occasion stepped forth as a patron to this man, nor has any attempt been made to interest the public in his favour. His poems are read, his genius is applauded, and he is left to his fate. It is a reflection on the county and a disgrace to humanity.

To this self-taught poet I am an entire stranger, but his productions have afforded me so much pleasure that if this hint should raise an emulation in that county to rescue from penury a genius which, if unprotected, will probably sink into obscurity, I will most cheerfully contribute towards it, and I know many others who will follow the example. Should my efforts to serve this man with the laity be ineffectual, I propose as a *dernier resort* to address the clergy of that county, many of whom he hath taken particular notice of in his poems. I am, etc.,

ALLAN RAMSAY.

Dunbartonshire, Nov. 7, 1786.

II.

Sir,

I beg you will inform Allan Ramsay of Dunbartonshire that Mr. Burns, the person whom he mentions in your paper of Monday last, published an edition of his poems consisting of 600 copies, the greatest part of which were subscribed for, or bought up by, the gentlemen of Airshire, many of whom have taken particular notice of the Author. Allan Ramsay's reflection upon the county does therefore little credit either to his information upon the subject or to the politeness of his stile.

G. H.

Glasgow, 14th Nov., 1786.

BURNS'S POEMS, 1786.

THE DEDICATION COPY TO GAVIN HAMILTON.

In the first volume of his *Life and works of Robert Burns*, published in 1851, Robert Chambers included as an appendix John Wilson's account against the poet for the printing of the *Poems chiefly in the Scottish dialect*, which was issued from Kilmarnock in the summer of 1786. That very interesting document was then in the possession of Robert Cole, F.S.A., of London, a distinguished collector of historical and literary manuscripts; probably it was included in the auction sales of his collections at Leicester Square in 1861-67, but its present location appears to be unknown. The account records that 612 copies of his *Poems* were supplied to Burns, at a total cost—for paper, printing, and stitching—of £35 7s., which works out at the remarkable figure of fourteen pence per copy of 240 demy octavo pages, terms which many authors of to-day would welcome.

It would be of much interest to know approximately how many of those 612 copies are in existence; no attempt appears ever to have been made to determine the number of extant copies of the volume, to trace the history of each, and to record the names of their present owners. Sir Sidney Lee, in his *Census of extant copies of the Shakespeare First Folio (1623)*, conjectured that the edition of that book consisted of 600 copies, and he created considerable surprise by recording nearly a third of that number as surviving in 1902, after nearly three centuries. The mortality among the 612 prints of 1786 has probably been higher than among the 600 of 1623; the size of the books is an important factor—an octavo may be lost or destroyed more easily than a folio. The scarcity of the Burns of 1786, as is the case with the

Shakespeare of 1623, has been much exaggerated. The first edition of the *Poems* has never been "rare," though booksellers and auctioneers have long declared it to be; a copy may be purchased any day by one willing to pay the price, for undoubtedly the book is now an expensive one. The late Mr. Craibe Angus, in the introduction to his *Printed works of Robert Burns* (1899), tells that a copy was purchased at a sale by James Stillie, bookseller in Edinburgh, for the sum of one shilling. That was "early in the fifties," and the price was probably the lowest for which the volume has ever been sold. In 1929 another copy was sold in the auction rooms of Messrs. Sotheby and Co., at London, for the sum of £2450, which is doubtless the highest price that has ever been paid for the book alone. Between these figures many copies of the volume have changed hands, privately or at public auction.

Several copies of the volume printed at Kilmarnock in 1786 are known to have been presented by its author to his friends. As a

"Mark of friendship, warm, sincere,
Friendship! 'tis all cold duty now allows,"

Burns himself tells that he gifted a copy to an old sweetheart, then married: Peggy Thomson of the days at Kirkoswald. Another was offered at auction in London eight years ago, and changed hands at £810, largely because it carried an inscription which read, "E. Glencairn, given her by the author": the writer was Elizabeth Macguire, Dowager Countess of Glencairn, and mother of Burns's most influential patron. A third presentation copy is referred to in a letter from Burns at Mauchline—preparing for his intended voyage to Jamaica—to his friend John Richmond, at Edinburgh: "I do not know if Smith wrote you along with my book; but I tell you now, I present you with that copy as a memento of an old friend, on these conditions—

you must bind it in the neatest manner and never lend it, but keep it for my sake." Neither John Richmond's copy nor Peggy Thomson's is known to be in existence.

Doubtless there were others also to whom copies found their way in acknowledgment of true friendship—Robert Aiken, John Ballantine, Robert Muir, and James Smith, to name only four. One copy which is said to have been a gift from the poet is mentioned in a note in Mr. Angus's book, to which reference has been made. It is the identical copy which was purchased by James Stillie for a shilling, and in a footnote to the passage Mr. Angus adds—

"Inserted in this copy, which was in the publisher's cover, were several songs in manuscript, including 'The Farewell'; and it was inscribed on the title-page by the poet to the friend for whom the manuscripts were made. The covers being somewhat frayed, Mr. Stillie sent the copy to the binder, with instructions not to trim the edges; but the foreman, who (in the manner of his tribe) was bent on making a tidy job, guillotined the edges. But a worse calamity was in store for this precious relic. After changing hands, it was located in a Clydeside mansion-house, where the inscription was surreptitiously cut from the title-page. The circumstance is to be regretted not only because the vandal has removed what must have been an interesting link between the poet and his friend, but because there is only one other copy of the Kilmarnock edition known to bear the inscription of the poet."

The "Clydeside mansion-house" of this note is the stately Blythswood House, and its late noble proprietor was good enough to permit an examination of the copy of the *Poems* referred to.

The Blythswood volume measures $8\frac{1}{8}$ by $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and is bound in smooth red morocco, with the edges gilt; the name of the bookbinding firm—an Edinburgh one—which executed the "tidy job" is shamelessly stamped on the book. Mr. Angus states that "several songs in

manuscript " were inserted in this copy, and that one of them was " The Farewell." That, however, is the only song in manuscript which is now bound in the volume. It is written on both sides of one of the fly-leaves in front of the printed text; has for title, " A Song: Tune, Roslin Castle," and includes the four verses, with their passionate ending—

" Farewell, my Friends! Farewell, my Foes!
 My love with these, my peace with those;
 The bursting tears my heart declare!
 Farewell, the bony banks of Ayr—"

which, Burns wrote, " I composed as I convoyed my chest so far on the road to Greenock, where I was to embark in a few days for Jamaica . . . They were to be the last effort of my muse in Caledonia." At the end of the volume, following the printed text and filling two pages which face each other, is a manuscript by Burns of the six verses of " To the Tooth-Ach." This has the great interest of being the only complete manuscript of the piece which is known to be extant.

From the top of the title-page of the volume a portion half an inch wide has been cut, but we have no means of knowing whether that act of vandalism was committed before or after the book reached Blythswood, though Mr. Angus's statement on the point is definite. That the portion cut off carried an inscription is apparent; but the volume holds another clue—and one, fortunately, which enables us almost definitely to identify the friend to whom it was presented and for whom the manuscripts were made.

The first edition of his *Poems* was dedicated by Burns to his friend and patron, Gavin Hamilton, writer at Mauchline. Probably because it was not completed in time, the seven-page " Dedication to G * * * * H * * * * *, Esq.," appeared near the end, instead of at the beginning, of the book. Immediately above the " G * * * * H * * * * *" on page 185 of the

Blythswood volume there is written the name "Gavin Hamilton," in ink and in a contemporary hand so minute as scarcely to be noticed by the casual reader. Recently the calligraphy of the name was recognised, and a comparison with undoubted signatures of Gavin Hamilton has confirmed the writing to be indeed his very own. One can hardly conceive of a man like Hamilton carrying his name into a book which did not belong to himself, and so the claim may fairly be made that this copy of Burns's first printed volume is one which he presented to Hamilton; is, indeed—though not specially bound for the purpose, as was generally done—the Dedication Copy, and, as such, has an interest which does not attach to any other of the six hundred and twelve.

J. C. E.

THE BURNS FEDERATION AT TROON.

CIVIC RECEPTION.

The Annual Conference of the Council of the Burns Federation was held at Troon on Friday and Saturday, 13th and 14th September, 1929. A formal reception of the delegates by the President, Sir Joseph Dobbie, and Lady Dobbie, took place in the Unionist Hall at Templehill on the Friday evening; and later, preceding a festival of Scottish music arranged by the local Burns Club, a welcome was accorded them by the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the burgh.

Provost M'Alister said that this was the first civic reception ever given by the burgh of Troon since its formation thirty-three years ago. He was proud that it had fallen to him to preside on this important occasion, especially as their first reception was being given to the Federation which commemorated the worth of Robert Burns, our Ayrshire poet. He was sorry that their reception was not being held in their Town Hall, as they had not got one—but they lived in hope. He noticed that their last reception was held in the Cowdray Hall, Aberdeen, and he was sure that they too would perpetuate the name of any generous citizen who gifted them a hall.

Proceeding, the Provost said—We are deeply conscious of the honour conferred on Troon by this visit, when there are so many delightful towns, historically more important or with closer connection with the poet's life, which would have been eager to have it. We appreciate the honour. And shorn though the reception may be of the grandeur of the setting of the Cowdray Hall and of the gorgeous robes of the magistrates of Aberdeen, yet is our welcome none the less cordial nor our good

wishes for your Federation less sincere. From a perusal of the *Burns Chronicle* I observe that the ideals of your Federation are very high—the preservation of the Scottish tongue, the cultivation among the young of a love for Scottish literature, and the kindling in their hearts of an honest patriotic pride. There must be—there is—something peculiarly distinctive about the Scottish character which has enabled a country so small in numbers to take such an important part in the governing of the British Empire and the extension of its influence throughout the world. See to it that the young retain these Scottish characteristics. Your Federation also, with a lively memory of the poet's heartfelt sympathy for the broken and distressed, seeks to assist the good work of our hospitals and infirmaries. And, finally, one of your great aims is to preserve places of historical interest which otherwise would fall into decay. I sometimes think if Burns had lived through the Great War what wonderful verses would have flowed from his patriotic soul. If after the lapse of centuries the story of Wallace and of Bruce could so stir his imagination that from his pen there came "Scots wha hae," what might we not have had from the heroic deeds of the Great War; and if in the country girls going about their humdrum duties he could see the visions enshrined in his love songs, what would he have said of the story of a Nurse Cavell?

Sir Joseph and Lady Dobbie, and members of the Burns Federation, on behalf of the Town Council and people of Troon I extend to you our warmest greetings on this your first visit to us. May your sojourn here be both pleasant and profitable, and may you carry away with you fragrant memories of this little Ayrshire town.

Sir Joseph Dobbie, acknowledging Provost M'Alister's welcome, said he was sure he was echoing the sentiments of the delegates in expressing their sincere and heart-

felt thanks to the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Troon for their extraordinary recognition and hospitality in connection with this conference. The Provost had told them that this was the first conference and civic reception to be held in this beautiful burgh. If its generous record became known in connection with its first conference, it might become the Convention centre of the West of Scotland. At present it might well claim to be the Brighton of Scotland, and it had every claim to be recognised as one of the most attractive seaside resorts. Even those of them who came from the East of Scotland must admit that the Mecca of golf had changed from the east to Troon. In Troon there were five or six courses, and every facility was given to golfers of all ranks and all qualities to enjoy what was now recognised as the national pastime.

The Provost had referred to Ayrshire and Burns. Troon was an admirable centre from which to visit the Burns country. He was certain that this conference would be one of the most successful the Federation had had, and this would be largely due to the welcome which the delegates had received from the burgh of Troon. He asked them to accord a hearty vote of thanks to the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council for their kindness and hospitality.

Mr. David M'Nab, President of Troon Burns Club, associated himself, on behalf of his Club, with the Provost's words of welcome.

LUNCHEON.

On the conclusion of the business meeting on Saturday the delegates and several members of Troon Town Council had lunch in a marquee erected in the grounds of Fullarton House. The President occupied the chair.

Dr. Joseph Hunter, M.P., in proposing "The Town

of Troon," said that the conference had been a memorable one. If Troon rained in the morning, it brought the sun in the afternoon, and he was sure they would all carry away pleasant memories of their visit to that beautiful district, and of the kindness and hospitality which they had received at the hands of the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Troon.

Provost M'Alister, in replying, said that the Town Council had quite recently acquired that beautiful estate, which had many historical associations and some connection with the national poet. The first garden party held at Fullarton House after its acquisition by the Town Council was given to ex-Service men. Had he been asked what other company should take second place, he knew of none more worthy than the Burns Federation. The members of the Town Council were glad to think that they had merited the approval of the Federation. They recognised that Troon had been honoured by a visit from such a distinguished organisation, and they hoped that the Federation would go on from strength to strength.

Bailie Findlay proposed "The Burns Federation."

The President, in replying, reminded them that in "The Vision" Burns referred to Colonel Fullarton. The poet must have been in that house and in those grounds. Colonel Fullarton wrote a very useful treatise on agriculture, in which he mentioned that he was acquainted with Burns, and said that Burns invented a method of dishorning cattle which was the best method he had heard of. Fullarton commended his skill as a farmer, and added that his general talents were not less conspicuous than the poetic powers which had done so much honour to the country of his birth, and that he was in every sense a shrewd business man. It gave an enhanced interest to their conference to know that they met at the house of one who, knowing Burns, gave him that testimonial as a practical agriculturist.



Photo. by "The Bulletin," Glasgow

MEMORIAL TO WALLACE AND BURNS
at Leglen Wood, near Auchincruive

THE BURNS FEDERATION'S MEMORIAL TO WALLACE AND BURNS.

A memorial to William Wallace and Robert Burns, erected by the Burns Federation at Leglen Wood, near Auchincruive, on the river Ayr, was unveiled on the afternoon of Saturday, 14th September, 1929, by the Marchioness of Ailsa.

The memorial is placed on a site which was gifted to the Federation by Mr. John M. Hannah of Girvan Mains; and its erection in its present form was made possible by the generosity of the Rev. J. C. Higgins, B.D., minister of Tarbolton Parish. It takes the form of a cairn of Ailsa Craig granite boulders, with two inscribed panels of Duntrune granite, and is sixteen feet in height. It was designed by Mr. James Carrick of Ayr, and erected by Messrs. J. & D. Meikle of Ayr; the panels were supplied by Messrs. Scott & Rae of Glasgow. The inscriptions on the memorial read—

[*Obverse.*]

“ Syne to the Leglen Wood, when it was late,
To make a silent and a safe retreat.”

THIS MEMORIAL WAS ERECTED BY
THE BURNS FEDERATION,
Sept., 1929.

THE SITE WAS GIFTED BY
MR. JOHN M. HANNAH,
GIRVAN MAINS.

THE COST OF THE CAIRN WAS DEFRAIDED BY
REV. J. C. HIGGINS, B.D.,
MINISTER OF TARBOLTON PARISH.

[*Reverse.*]

WALLACE AND BURNS.

“ O never, never
Scotia's realm desert,
But still the patriot
And the patriot-bard
In bright succession raise,
Her ornament and guard.”

The Marchioness of Ailsa, unveiling the memorial, said that they were met to do homage to the memory of two heroic sons of Scotland—Wallace, the warrior, and Burns, the poet: patriots both. By Sir Joseph Dobbie they would be reminded of the debt they owed to the heroes to whom they to-day paid tribute. The century before Wallace, historians said, was the golden age of Scotland. But Scotland once again threw wealth and art away in her fight for independence, when Edward I. caused his claims to be recognised, then pressed them in a style which left to Scotland no alternatives but those of submission or of war, to victory or death. We knew little of Wallace, the man, the strenuous indomitable hero. He arose at his hour; he awakened a people. His scattered members rested in no grave, but the whole wide world, as Pericles said, was brave men's sepulchre. One great debt they owed to Burns was that he brought to them the sense of wonder and beauty in common things. Nothing was too mean, too insignificant, but it might reveal to them the beauty that lay hid at the heart of things—all living symbols of the life that cannot die. A world without the memory of Burns, without the knowledge of his verse, would be a poorer place to live in. A world in which the spirit of Burns was extinct—the spirit of sturdy independence united with warm affection for his fellow-man—would not be worth living in.

Sir Joseph Dobbie said that of the life of William

Wallace little authentic is known, but we do know that at the supreme moment in the history of our country, when its very existence was at stake, he was the one leader in Scotland who did not and would not bend the knee to the invader. He proved himself to be the saviour of his country. In 1296 two thousand nobles and clergy, including Robert the Bruce, swore fealty and obedience to the English King. It was then that Wallace, the champion of Scotland's freedom, lifted his head and resolved to "do or die" for national liberty. When Wallace was betrayed and put to a shameful death, his blood became the seed of Scotland's independence, and ever since his name stands for all that is greatest in our national life. As Wordsworth writes, "His deeds created for Scotland her soul of independence and stern liberty."

Five hundred years after the birth of William Wallace, High Providence gave to the world one who, destined to be the poet of humanity, was sent to a humble Ayrshire cottage to become the national bard of Scotland. Wallace found his country groaning under the tyranny of an invader, and redeemed her liberty and independence. The mission and achievement of Robert Burns were no less great. He found the national spirit of his country sinking to vanishing point: her Parliament gone, her national tongue scorned and dying, and everywhere a growing sense of decadence and inferiority. As Lord Rosebery said, it was at that juncture that Burns seemed to start to his feet and to reassert Scotland's claim to national existence. Burns found the civil rights and liberties of a free people denied to his countrymen, and with a courage no less than that of Wallace, and at a time when to make such a protest was a crime, he, regardless of personal safety or personal advantage, proclaimed—

"Here's freedom to him that wad read!

Here's freedom to him that wad write!

There's nane ever fear'd that the truth should be
heard

But they wham the truth wad indite! "

The earthly careers of Wallace and Burns were short. Each died before he was thirty-eight. Tested by what the world calls success, the lives of both were failures. But each accomplished the work he was sent to do, and of each it can be said that, in days when faithfulness to high ideals was a rare virtue, he

" never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Nor paltered with eternal God for power."

We are to-day linking together in this celebration, and paying honour to, the memory of two of Scotland's noblest sons—William Wallace and Robert Burns. No union could be more fitting and no place more appropriate. It was the story of the deeds of Wallace that first stirred the patriotic soul of Burns. He tells in a letter to Mrs. Dunlop how as a boy he walked half a dozen miles to pay his respects to Leglen Wood, and how his heart glowed with a wish to make a song worthy of the deeds of Wallace. From that wish sprang our immortal national ode, "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled." It was to Leglen Wood that Wallace came when he sought "a silent and a safe retreat." On this spot, therefore, with an interval between them of five hundred years, our two greatest countrymen found shelter and inspiration. If it be only fancy, we well may dream that their presence fills this place to-day. Lord Rosebery, speaking at Ayr on the re-opening of the Auld Brig, declared that Burns never seemed dead to him. "Of all dead men," he said, "he is the most living to me. His spirit is abroad in all our country." We at least would like to think that Burns and Wallace are with us in spirit, rejoicing with us that the lives they lived and the deaths they died were not lived and endured in vain, happy in the

knowledge that with increasing fervour, as years roll on, their countrymen from generation to generation pay homage to their memory, homage to which this memorial is the latest testimony. Our memorial, extrinsically of modest value, is destined, we hope and believe, to be an abiding tribute, ever recalling to their grateful countrymen what they owe to Scotland's national hero and to Scotland's patriot bard.

The President of the Ayrshire Association of Federated Burns Clubs (Mr. James MacIntyre) expressed the thanks of the Burns Federation to Mr. John M. Hannah and to the Rev. J. C. Higgins, B.D., and both gentlemen briefly acknowledged the compliment.

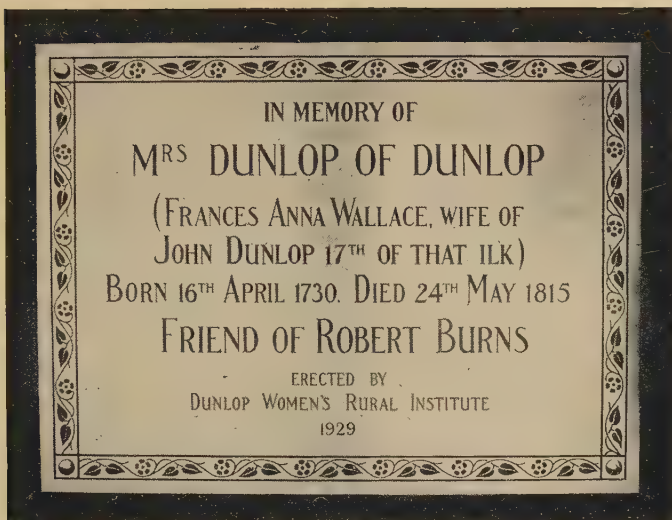
MEMORIAL TO MRS. DUNLOP OF DUNLOP.

A mural tablet in memory of Mrs. Frances Anna Dunlop of Dunlop, placed in the Parish Church of Dunlop by the local branch of the Scottish Women's Rural Institute, was unveiled and dedicated on the afternoon of Saturday, 7th September, 1929. The Rev. J. Ferguson Bayne, B.D., minister of the Church, presided at the ceremony; and those present included Sir Joseph Dobbie, President of the Burns Federation, with Lady Dobbie; Mrs. Day, President, and Mrs. Clement, Vice-President, of the Dunlop Branch of the Institute; Mrs. Pollock of Kilmarnock; Mr. Charles L. Brodie of Greenock; Mr. Robert Clement of Kirkland, Dunlop; Mr. Andrew W. Kerr of Stewarton; Mr. Ninian Macwhannell of Glasgow; and Mr. Robert Wilson of West Hurler.

The tablet is of brass, mounted upon a slab of black marble, and is inscribed—

In Memory of
MRS. DUNLOP OF DUNLOP
(Frances Anna Wallace, wife of
John Dunlop, 17th of that Ilk)
Born 16th April 1730, Died 24th May 1815
FRIEND OF ROBERT BURNS
Erected by
Dunlop Women's Rural Institute
1929

The Chairman said—We are here gathered to pay reverence to the memory of Mrs. Dunlop of Dunlop, by dedicating to her remembrance a tablet placed on the wall of the aisle erected by one of her descendants. The wonder is that such tribute was never paid to her before,



MEMORIAL TO MRS. DUNLOP OF DUNLOP
in Parish Church of Dunlop

but the Women's Rural Institute of Dunlop has made good the omission of the past century by gifting the tablet we shall this day unveil. Her right and claim to such honour is stated in a single phrase on the tablet, the "friend of Burns." The poet's correspondence with Mrs. Dunlop has been characterised as one of the finest episodes in the history of literature. She was 29 years his senior, and for nine years she encouraged, advised, rebuked, and befriended him as occasion demanded. Burns believed that there should be no reserve between friends. Thus it is that the correspondence reveals so many facets of the poet's nature which otherwise would have remained unknown to us. This service has a dual aspect. In honouring Mrs. Dunlop we are honouring Burns, for her fame is but the lustre of his reflected glory. In doing such honour to Burns in this church it is my hope that we shall this day demonstrate the propriety of acknowledging Burns to be the friend, revealed in his poems, of true religion, the reformer of religious abuses, and in some sense a prophet. In a poetical epistle to Mrs. Dunlop ("New Year's Day"), which we might aptly quote here, he says—

"What is this day's strong suggestion?
'The passing moment's all we rest on!'

The voice of Nature loudly cries,
And many a message from the skies,
That something in us never dies;
That on this frail, uncertain state
Hang matters of eternal weight;
That future life in worlds unknown
Must take its hue from this alone,
Whether as heavenly glory bright
Or dark as Misery's woeful night.

Since, then, my honor'd first of friends,
On this poor being all depends,
Let us th' important Now employ,
And live as those who never die."

Let us re-dedicate ourselves now to the cause for which we honour Mrs. Dunlop, to and because of friendship, in the name of Jesus Christ, our Saviour, the unfailing Friend of man. "Religion has ever been to me not only my chief dependence, but my dearest enjoyment." Burns had a great faith. I would like to think that somewhere in the great cloud of witnesses that encompass us the author of "The Cotter's Saturday Night" is looking on, thrilled with joy at this gesture of admiration to a friendship which he reckoned as one of the finest things in life.

The tablet was afterwards unveiled by Mrs. Clement, in the absence of the Hon. President (Mrs. Houson-Craufurd of Dunlop), and handed over to the Minister and Kirk Session by Mrs. Day; the Rev. Mr. Bayne accepted the memorial as a "sacred trust," and offered a dedication prayer.

Sir Joseph Dobbie said he was glad to have the opportunity of being there to take a small part in the dedication of this memorial which had been erected by the Women's Rural Institute in honour of Mrs. Dunlop, the patron and friend of Robert Burns. The small part which he had been asked to play was to voice their thanks to Mrs. Clement for having been good enough on short notice—in the absence, which they regretted, of the present lady of Dunlop House—to come and perform the unveiling ceremony which they had just witnessed. No words of his were needed to convince Mrs. Clement that they all appreciated her contribution to the programme, and nothing more was required than a formal vote of thanks. But he wanted, as President for the time being of the Burns Federation, to congratulate the members of the Dunlop Branch of the Women's Rural Institute on having brought this scheme of theirs to such a successful conclusion. They all appreciated the tribute which was being paid to one of the dearest and most valued friends of Burns, and he

was sure that admirers of the poet would appreciate it all the more because it had been given at the hands of the women of this parish.

He did not need to speak of how much we owed to Robert Burns. The poet had bequeathed a rich heritage of song and melody to his fellow-countrymen and fellow-countrywomen; and his immortal love songs, which to-day were the common property of the world, had earned for him the right to be recognised as the poet-laureate of women. He (Sir Joseph Dobbie) did not need to tell an audience of Dunlop people how much Mrs. Dunlop was to Burns, and how much she did to help him. There was perhaps too little attention paid to the prose writings of Burns. In those letters to Mrs. Dunlop he was at his best as a prose writer. Mrs. Dunlop referred to the letters as being "full of sentiment, purity, and truth," and she expressed herself in regard to them that they were the letters of a poet breathed through the heart of a Christian.

When his poems were first published, Mrs. Dunlop—at that time 56 years of age, the mother of thirteen children, and in an entirely different social position from Burns—was so impressed with them, and especially with "The Cotter's Saturday Night," that she hastened to order six copies of the book, and from that moment until he passed away she did everything that a woman could do to promote his interests. We are told that she was a candid critic; but she was a kind critic, and perhaps like an old-fashioned matron of those days she looked upon Burns with the same pride as a mother would look upon a talented son. She had written to Burns not a few kindly, friendly letters of advice, which he sometimes unduly resented; but although in later years the letters became less frequent, it had been made clear that there was no coldness between them, and that while Burns neglected to reply to

various letters from Mrs. Dunlop, the friendship continued unbroken. We know that almost the last letter which he heard read, or was able to understand, was that letter which was received from Mrs. Dunlop on his deathbed, conveying good wishes for his health and for his happiness. There could be no doubt that Mrs. Dunlop was one of the truest, most sympathetic, and wisest of all the friends of Burns.

Brief addresses were afterwards given by Mrs. Day, Mr. Brodie, Mr. Kerr, and Mr. Macwhannell.

BURNS MEMORIAL AT KIRKOSWALD.

A bronze tablet to commemorate Burns's association with the village of Kirkoswald was unveiled on Saturday, 29th June, 1929, by the Marchioness of Ailsa. The tablet has been placed on the outside wall of the building in which Hugh Rodger had his school: the "noted school" to which, in his seventeenth summer, came Robert Burns—as he records in his autobiographical letter to Dr. John Moore—"to learn Mensuration, Surveying, Dialling, &c., in which I made a pretty good progress." It was provided by the Rosebery Burns Club (Glasgow), and records that "On this site stood the school kept by Hugh Rodger, which Robert Burns, the Ayrshire bard, attended in the summer of 1775."

The President of the Rosebery Burns Club (Mr. Andrew Aitken) presided at the ceremony, and asked the Marchioness of Ailsa to unveil the tablet. It was not necessary for him, he said, to explain at any length what the tablet represented. The memorial represented the Rosebery Club's desire to perpetuate the name of the immortal bard and everything connected with it. Last year, when the members of the Club were at Kirkoswald for their annual excursion, they thought something should be done there, and the movement was set on foot to place this tablet on the wall of the property where Hugh Rodger had his school. The occasion would have been incomplete without the presence of some distinguished lady or gentleman to unveil the tablet, and the Club unanimously resolved to ask the Marchioness of Ailsa to perform the unveiling ceremony.

The Marchioness of Ailsa, unveiling the tablet, said she wished to express her sense of the honour of having been invited by the Rosebery Burns Club to unveil the handsome tablet erected to mark the house where Hugh

Rodger held his school. The tablet would be a tangible and lasting memorial of the connection of our national poet with Kirkoswald. It is our pride that Kirkoswald has many reminders of association with Burns and his contemporaries. The tablet would not only be a reminder to future generations of an interesting episode in the life of the poet, but also of the graceful act of the Club in erecting this memorial in tribute of admiration to the genius and the worth of the man. Those present would agree with her that the Rosebery Burns Club fills a valuable function in the life of the community in directing its influence to instil into a somewhat prejudiced public mind a more intimate knowledge of the bard, to quicken a clearer and juster appreciation of what is best and noblest in his teaching, to further a knowledge of and to foster a love for our national literature generally amongst our fellow-Scots, and to encourage the desire for the study and singing of the beautiful songs and melodies of Scotland.

Votes of thanks terminated the proceedings, which were attended by a large company.

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN ON BURNS.

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The Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, then Prime Minister, addressing a political meeting of more than 3000 people in the Caird Hall, Dundee, on Friday, 25th January, 1929, prefaced his speech with apt references to the genius of Burns and Scott. He said—

It is a great pleasure to me once more to find myself in Dundee, and to meet you here shortly before you will be asked to pass or not to pass a vote of confidence in the present Government of His Majesty. But to-night there is one name that occurs to all of us, and occurs to us, not only because this is an anniversary, but because that name is representative not only of Scotland, but representative of so much that forms the faith of those who direct His Majesty's Government and who form that vast army of the Unionist Party in the whole of the United Kingdom. The Scottish people have been extremely fortunate in many things, but perhaps in this above all, that they had in Burns a people's poet and they had in Scott a people's story-teller—two men so different in many ways, but equally of imperishable genius: passion and humour and courage and pride alike they shared. Pride in man, pride in their country; but their humanity—and this is their appeal—was universal in its sympathy. Perhaps more than any two men they moulded the character of the Scotsman for the last century—the poet in his realism, the prose-writer in his romance. Their exquisite sensibility, their sufferings, their sorrows—they combined to leave that legacy of both poetry and prose which has moved and purged the hearts of people the world over. And in one of them this night, of all other nights, Scotland takes pride, rejoices and gives thanks.

Let us remember to-night that Burns was just a farmer without capital; that he was a greater master of poetry than he was of buying and selling; and that he had a passionate love of common justice, of the common people, and of freedom.

“ The social, friendly, honest man,
Whate’er he be,
’Tis he fulfils great Nature’s plan,
An’ none but he.”

Our common humanity, that is our policy, that is what I work for. If I had to sum up our ideals in politics I would sum them up in these words, and I regard our participation in politics as an effort to make the faith expressed in these words living and active, to give the simple man, in virtue of his manhood, a chance to become the best that is in him.

At the time Burns lived it was in some ways a golden age for Scotland. She was surpassed by no other nation at that time in the vigour of her intellectual life; but there was much to be desired, as in England, in the condition of the people. We may complain to-day—and those who complain are legion—and it is right, to an extent, that we should never be wholly satisfied—too many things to-day prevent our feeling that—but we must not shut our eyes to the great material improvement that has been secured by our people since Burns lived. There has been a growing belief during that century—nearly a century and a half—a growing belief in the value and the dignity of human life. It is just about 120 years ago, or four generations, since slavery was abolished throughout the British Empire, and hard on those times came the reform of prisons, the Factory Acts, the reform of the franchise, municipal reform, Poor Law reform, and, later on, an attention to public health—at that time new—attention to housing, to compensation for accidents, to compensation for unemployment and for sickness; and I rejoice to think that

those who work with us, the Unionist Party, have no record to be ashamed of.

To-day, thanks to those who went before us, the pioneers, our problems are on a different plane. There is another standard of life from what there was in Burns's time. The luxuries of the few have become the comforts of the many and the comforts of the many have become the necessities of the multitude. In the past hundred years the real wages of our wage-earners have been multiplied fourfold, but we have the grave problems to-day of a vast and concentrated population. Yet I think it is necessary to keep our sense of proportion and to study the economic history of the last century as a tonic and as a help to us to give us confidence to go forward in the good work. In spite of the distress in areas of which we know but too well, it is a fact that there is a larger population enjoying a higher level of comfort in these islands than we have ever had before. We are making provision for those less fortunate on a scale that has never been attempted before in these islands, and which is not approached in any other country in the world. These things should be a spur to us.

The humane traditions of which I have spoken are very much alive to-day, alive, I rejoice to think, in all ranks of our party; and their vigour is unimpaired, as our record of the past few years may show—in pensions, in housing, in education, and, I may add, in equal franchise. Three years after the French Revolution began, just as so many people to-day talk about Socialism, so then they were all talking about the Rights of Man, and that was the moment when Burns made this very pertinent observation—

“ Amid this mighty fuss just let me mention,
The Rights of Woman merit some attention.”

He little thought that attention would come from a Tory Prime Minister. . . .

BURNS AND SCOTTISH NATIONALISM.

Sir Joseph Dobbie, President of the Burns Federation, when proposing the chief toast at the anniversary dinner of the Ayr Burns Club on 25th January, 1929, said he felt it a great privilege to be called upon to submit the toast of "The Immortal Memory of Robert Burns" in the "Mecca" of the Burns land—a land which spread far beyond the bounds of Ayrshire or of Scotland. It was difficult, and indeed almost impertinent, on his part to address the members of the Ayr Burns Club, all of whom were well acquainted with the poet's work, while many whom he saw there were experts on every question relating to Burns. This satisfaction he had, that he did not require to say one word in commendation of the toast, or even to undertake the superfluous duty of affirming the faith which they already held with a devotion which a "king among men" could claim from his own household.

It was not enough here or elsewhere to be content at their annual festivals to affirm their faith or even to eulogise the poet. This was the annual stocktaking of each club, and they had to justify their existence in the eyes of the public, a small minority of whom were neither well informed nor sympathetic. Still more necessary was it for them to honour the memory of the poet by ensuring that the personality of Burns, every year becoming clearer and clearer, was brought home to those of the undiscerning public who still clung to what members of Burns Clubs believed to be an untrue, unfair, and unjust conception of the man and his message. They all knew the fine practical work all the clubs were now doing in promoting friendship and social intercourse, in practising benevolence and

charity, by assisting in the great patriotic movement to preserve the tongue which Burns spoke and wrote, by encouraging the study of his works, by commemorating the places associated with his fame, and by preserving existing memorials.

There was one tribute which at this time every Burns Club might well pay to the memory of Robert Burns. This year they witnessed the complete enthronement of citizenship, accomplished with the consent of all the great parties in the State. Might he (the speaker) recall to those most recently endowed, the ladies, that Burns and those whom he inspired had played a great part in creating that public sentiment which made such a revolution possible. They could well claim that the stand made by Burns for political freedom created a new spirit of citizenship; and that to the work for a hundred years of men and women who were inspired by him, who believed in the political liberty and in the manhood which he preached, were largely due that progress which had now resulted in the complete enfranchisement of all citizens.

They were told that at the present time, more than ever before, all was not well with Scotland. He agreed, and those who stood for Scottish Nationalism in the truest sense of the term were determined to see to it by all practical means that her national spirit shall not perish, and that Scotland shall live. Every member of a Burns Club was a Scottish Nationalist. They believed with Andrew Fletcher that sentiment had played a great part in preserving and developing the life and character of the Scottish people. As patriotic Scotsmen they were keen to help, and they were ready to explore every avenue likely to make for the betterment of their country. He believed that they were prepared to consider and promote any policy likely to help their country, provided it respected three essentials. First, Burns Clubs never had been and never would be political organisations. Then any such policy must be

constitutional; and, equally important, it must conform to the sentiment of the poet who wrote—

“ Be Britain still to Britain true,
Among oursels united!
For never but by British hands
Maun British wrangs be righted! ”

He did not agree with those pessimists who declared that Scotland was played out, a dying country. That she was depressed and suffering no one doubted, suffering from economic conditions and changes which were affecting not Scotland alone. He was equally convinced that the Scottish race would face the situation with courage and success. Of this, too, he felt assured, that in whatever direction Scotland might work out her own salvation, it would be the great work for the preservation of Scottish nationality begun by Burns and since continued, almost alone, by Burns Clubs, which would make it possible for her to win through the stern fight which lay before her.

They could claim for Burns that but for him the spirit of Scottish nationality would long ere this have disappeared. In Burns's day Scottish nationality was dying, and had become a thing of which our countrymen were ashamed. English habits and customs were superseding ours. The writers of the time had abandoned our vernacular language as vulgar and unfit for literary effort. In the capital the aristocracy of the time were busy discarding every trace of their Scottish associations, and had imported an Irishman to teach them how to speak English. Such was the position when Burns appeared, and great work he did for the preservation of our language, and not only of our language, but of the national spirit of the Scottish people. He recreated, when sinking beyond retrieval, the national spirit of our country. The great work which Burns accomplished in his lifetime had ever

since been carried on by Burns Clubs, and it was due to them and to the sentiment which they encouraged that the Scottish national spirit was strong to-day.

Burns was not the only Ayrshire man whose name was enrolled among the immortals. They had at least one other—James Boswell of Auchinleck. What did common Burnsites know of Boswell, or the general reader? They knew, and all they cared to know was, that Boswell's book would be read as long as the English language exists, that it had no equal either in ours or in any other literature, and that for that one book alone James Boswell was assured of immortality.

What was the portrait of Samuel Johnson which Boswell had permanently impressed upon their minds? It was not that of a man who for at least thirty years struggled hard with poverty, who suffered from an incurable malady, who was imprisoned for debt, and went out of the world a broken-hearted, half-demented man. Thanks to Boswell, the dear old philosopher was still among us in the brown coat with the metal buttons, and the shirt which ought to be at the wash. They knew a Johnson whose strength and courage they loved. They knew and enjoyed his antipathy to Scotsmen, his hearty old Toryism, his sincere religion, his delight in conversation, his marvellous gift of retort, his shrewd common sense. Johnson defined patriotism as the last refuge of a scoundrel. Burns gave his countrymen the greatest patriotic ode in the world. Johnson declared that the man was a blockhead who did not write for money. Burns refused with indignation to take pay for what he knew to be the great patriotic work of giving to Scotland her heritage of song. Johnson defined a pension as a payment given to a State hireling for treason to his country, and accepted a State pension of £300 a year. Burns sought no pension, but lived and died in the hope of earning as a Supervisor of Excise a salary of £300 a year. Johnson exclaimed—"I will

be conquered, I will not capitulate.” Burns equally bravely declared, “ My motto is ‘ I dare.’ I am proud, and when I go to my grave, I will demand every inch of ground to which I am entitled.” They who met together in his name had a duty which they were determined to continue to perform, to see to it that if his memory got no more, it got every inch of credit to which it was entitled. Much they had already done, and he (the speaker) claimed that, by accomplishing that, they were paying the best tribute to his memory.

Through James Boswell all that was good in Johnson had attained immortality. What Boswell did for Johnson, the Burns Clubs had done, and continued to do, for Burns. Deploring his faults and failings, they sought to vindicate the greatness of one, who was neither “ Deity ” nor “ dirt ”—to quote Mr. Henley’s epithets—but one in whom the dross was but as a grain in an unmeasurable bullion of refined gold, one of whom they said as he did—

“ Misled by Fancy’s meteor-ray,
By passion driven;
But yet the light that led astray
Was light from Heaven.”

That was the Burns whose memory lived in their hearts, and it was in that faith that he asked them to rise and drink with him to the lad who was born in Kyle, who had “ misfortunes great an’ sma,’ but ay a heart aboon them a’ ”—to Ayrshire’s most famous son—to “ The Immortal Memory of Robert Burns.”

THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL DICTIONARY.

In the *Burns Chronicle* of 1928 an article appeared which gave an up-to-date account of the work of the Scottish Dialects Committee. It told of the steps which had been taken to collect material for a Modern Scottish dictionary, and of the appeal which had been issued to the public in June, 1927, for financial help to carry the work to the point of publication. This appeal had yielded about £1000, a sum which the Committee considered would represent probably the limit of their efforts. Another scheme, therefore, had to be devised to raise £15,000, which the Committee now considered as the minimum sum necessary for the completion of the *Dictionary* in a manner that would be worthy of the scholarship and traditions of the race. Accordingly, at a meeting of the Committee on 8th December, 1928, a motion proposed by Dr. G. Smith, late Director of Studies, Training Centre, Aberdeen, and seconded by Dr. George Soutar, Lecturer in English at Dundee University, was unanimously passed to the following effect:—

- “(1) That the Scottish Dialects Committee, with a view to securing the necessary funds for the production of the Scottish National Dictionary, approves of the proposal to form the Scottish National Dictionary Association (Ltd.), as described in the Memorandum and Articles of the Association;
- “(2) That the Scottish Dialects Committee shall be represented on the Executive Council of the Association by members elected to act on the Literary Committee of the Executive Council of the Association, and that those elected shall have power to add to their numbers; and

- “(3) That the Scottish Dialects Committee shall constitute the Advisory Dictionary Committee.”

CHARACTER AND CONSTITUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The Association is registered under the Companies Acts (1908-1917), but is not a profit-bearing concern. The shareholders are the members, but they receive no dividend, and their financial liability is limited to 5s. All original subscribers can become members free of charge by application, and non-subscribers also may become members by payment of a fee of £1. Original subscribers are entitled to a special copy of the *Dictionary* on payment of £15, to be paid in one or more instalments. Any one who contributes £5 or more to the funds of the *Dictionary* is eligible to become a member, and, with every original subscriber, will have his name enrolled in the final volume of the work. The old Scottish Dialects Committee is represented in the list of Vice-Presidents of the Association by Drs. J. C. Smith, Soutar, and Wattie, and in the Executive Council by thirteen of its members. The Hon. President of the Association is Lord Meston of Agra and Dunnottar, Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen. The Hon. Vice-Presidents' list contains well-known Scottish names drawn from political, university, professional, literary and business circles. The acting President is Sir Joseph Dobbie, whose public spirit and enthusiasm for our old language and literature are well known, and whose energy and business experience have been invaluable in piloting the newly launched vessel into navigable waters. Besides the Vice-Presidents already named, the names occur of Dr. John Bulloch, Mr. A. Bain Irvine, and Mr. William Will, all well known as enthusiastic upholders of our Scottish name and nation. The Executive Council, including the President and the Vice-Presidents, really constitutes the Directorate of the Association, and

is divided into two Committees, a Financial and a Literary. Sir Joseph Dobbie is Chairman of the former, supported by several well-known business men; and Mr. William Grant, the Literary Director and Editor of the *Dictionary*, is Chairman of the latter. The first Committee will supervise the financial and commercial arrangements; the second will be summoned to consult with the Editor from time to time on matters relating to the work of the *Dictionary*.

A preliminary meeting of the Association was held on 15th June, 1929. Sir Joseph Dobbie, who presided, explained in lucid terms the constitution of the new body. The provisional list of Office-bearers and Executive Council was submitted, and all the necessary steps taken to conform to the requirements of the Companies Acts. A recommendation that each member should do his best to make up the list of 2000 subscribers necessary for the success of the work was unanimously approved of. A General Meeting of the Association will be held before the end of this year, when all the provisional Office-bearers will resign, according to the provision of the Acts, probably to be re-elected *en bloc*.

SCOPE OF THE DICTIONARY.

The scope of the *Dictionary* was clearly defined as follows in the first Appeal:—

“As Dr. Craigie, of Chicago University, is working at a dictionary of Older Scots, the Committee propose to start their work with an approximate date of 1700, briefly incorporating in their volumes the general results of Dr. Craigie's investigations, so as to exhibit, as far as possible, a continuous history of each word. Such a dictionary (1) would show the variants of all Scottish words in existence after 1700, with the typical forms in the older language; (2) would give in scientific form the ascertained pronunciation of all existing words with dialect variations; (3) would

treat of their etymology on 'the basis of historical fact and in accordance with the methods and results of modern philological science'; and (4) would give (a) a brief summary of the meanings of each word prior to 1700, and (b) from 1700 onward the development in meaning as shown by a series of quotations from our literature, public records, and living speech."

This has been practically repeated in the latest edition of the Prospectus, with the following addition:—

"The new Scottish Dictionary . . . will be a veritable storehouse of that form of our national speech which is most familiar and most dear to all those who speak and read it—the language of Ramsay, Fergusson, Burns, Scott, Galt and Stevenson."

There should, therefore, be no confusion between the two works. This division of labour is rendered necessary, firstly by the great difference in vocabulary in the speech of the two epochs, and secondly by the fact that the more modern work deals with a living language, and with a modern literature whose regional variations in pronunciation are of great scientific and literary importance. In like manner, at the present time, the English language is being tackled by scholars in at least five divisions—(1) Old English (-1150), (2) Middle English (1150-1500), (3) Early Modern English (1500-1700), (4) Modern English (1700-1900), (5) American English.

EDITORIAL WORK.

The editorial work did not really begin until September, 1928, when Mr. Grant was completely released from his duties as Lecturer in the Teachers' Training Centre, Aberdeen. From November of the previous year, however, a typist had been employed under his supervision to arrange, in alphabetical order, the hundreds of thousands of slips that had been gathered from all the

Scottish districts, and to help in the excerpting of unexamined books. The slips of each word are now being arranged according to its functional use as noun, adjective, &c., and according to its variations of meaning. One of the greatest difficulties of our modern Scots is the variety of spellings, all of which the *Dictionary* must give, the one most commonly used generally coming first and the others following in the order of their frequency. Modern philology also requires each word to have its pronunciation delineated in its regional variations. One probable and practical result of this will be that the present vague standard of pronunciation can be made more definite, a great boon to our public reciters and singers in Scots.

In order to stimulate interest and thus increase the number of our subscribers, it is proposed to publish the first volume in parts. Part I. would consist of an Introduction, giving a short history of the much misunderstood origin of our language, a general description of the dialects (with a dialect map), a general description of the part played by other languages in the make-up of Scottish, a description of the method of delineating the pronunciation, a list of abbreviations, and a list of correspondents who have contributed word lists with pronunciations or meanings. This introductory matter will be followed by the words beginning with the letter A, in whole or in part.

THE BURNS FEDERATION AND THE DICTIONARY.

This national work has already had the whole-hearted sympathy and help of the Burns Federation. A former President, Dr. D. M'Naught, was consulted in the earlier stages of the investigation of living Scottish speech. He helped to provide local subjects for Mr. Grant's phonograph records, and inserted a list of local words in his *Kilmaurs Parish and Burgh* as a contribution to our Scottish vocabulary. His successor, Sir Robert Bruce,

has given the Committee his hearty support; and Sir Joseph Dobbie will, we hope, be the chief agent in carrying the work to a successful conclusion. The Federation has recommended the work to the support of its Clubs, some of which have already become subscribers or sent donations. The Association hopes that every Club will contribute something, either in the way of actual subscription or of finding subscribers. All might assist by making investigation as to the usage or pronunciation of curious words in their several districts; lists of these words can be sent them from time to time.

Clubs and members of Clubs may be reminded of the Latin motto, “*Bis dat qui cito dat.*”

Communications regarding *The Scottish National Dictionary* should be addressed to Mr. William Grant, M.A., Training Centre, St. Andrew Street, Aberdeen.

THE DICTIONARY OF THE OLDER SCOTTISH TONGUE.

The language of Scotland, like that of many other countries in Europe, has undergone considerable changes in the course of centuries. Even in the older period there are differences both in form and vocabulary between the language of Barbour and Lyndsay, and still more notable are the differences between the writings of the latter and those of Ramsay or Burns. The change in the spoken tongue was no doubt gradual and almost imperceptible at any given time, but in its written form the Scottish language falls into two clearly marked periods, the earlier of which ends towards the close of the seventeenth century. Down to that time there was a literary standard common to the whole country (gradually supplanted by English during the latter part of the period), and on this basis the language was developed with a copiousness of vocabulary and richness of idiom which compares not unfavourably with English until the great expansion of the latter in the days of Elizabeth.

With the decline and fall of this literary language the various dialects, whether in their spoken or written form, supplied a new standard which differs in many ways from the old. Hundreds of words current in the older writings did not survive the seventeenth century, while hundreds not recorded in the older period are found in the living speech and in the writings that are based on it. The form, too, underwent a great change, as the old traditional spelling was replaced by one either nearer to the actual pronunciation or assimilated to English. It is the thoroughness of these changes which makes it necessary to treat the two periods of the language separately, and to compile a dictionary for each

on the lines which are most suitable for the material they contain.

The idea of a special dictionary of the Older Scottish tongue has long been in my mind, and it is now more than twelve years since I definitely decided to undertake it. A statement of the nature and scope of the work in relation to other projects in English lexicography was made to the Philological Society in London on 4th April, 1919. In 1921 an appeal was published asking for help in collecting the necessary material, and a number of voluntary contributors aided nobly in this work during the ensuing four or five years. The delegates of the Oxford University Press have also generously allowed the use of material originally contributed to the *Oxford English Dictionary*. Even with this assistance the collecting of the material down to 1927 cost at least £700, to which contributions of only £100 in all were made by the Carnegie Trust and a private donor.

The task of preparing the material for publication is no less formidable than the collecting of it. The possibility of doing so has come through the readiness of the University of Chicago to allow part of its research funds to be devoted to this purpose. By this means the first letters of the alphabet have been so far digested that it is now possible to begin printing, and specimen articles have been printed and circulated to show the exact form in which the words will be treated. A comparison of these articles with Jamieson or with the *Oxford Dictionary* will show how much more complete the evidence will be in the new dictionary than in either of these works. As an indication of the labour required to produce this result, it may be mentioned that the preparation of the letter A has involved the consideration of at least 25,000 quotations from the older literature and records.

The material now available for exhibiting in dictionary form the wealth of the old Scottish tongue is

vastly greater than it was in the days when Dr. Jamieson compiled his famous work. His *Dictionary* was already completed when the editing of the older literature both in poetry and prose, of the national and local records, charters, and family papers had little more than begun. This will be evident to any one who goes into a library and looks at the long array of Exchequer Rolls, Privy Council Records and Lord High Treasurers' Accounts, and at the publications of the Spalding Club, the Scottish Burgh Records Society, the Scottish Text Society, the Scottish History Society, &c., all published during the century that has elapsed since the two supplementary volumes of 1825 brought Jamieson's life-work to a close. A glance at these rows of volumes will also give some idea of the labour that has been expended in making the necessary extracts from them for the new dictionary.

With the resources at his command, it was impossible for Jamieson to compile a real historical dictionary of the Older Scottish tongue, nor did he attempt to do so. It is this task which the new dictionary will seek to accomplish. It will not merely collect, and illustrate with some stray examples, those words and uses which were peculiar to Scotland; it will include the whole vocabulary attested by the written record as being in use prior to 1700. Only in this way can a basis for comparison with the contemporary period of English be obtained, and it will then be possible to see how far during that time the languages of the two countries agreed or differed. The differences will be found greater than might be supposed—differences not merely in the form of the words, but in the words themselves and in their uses. Of especial interest are the words of Latin origin in which Scottish anticipated English, or those purely Scottish words which have at a later date been adopted in standard English. The full history of these down to 1700 will be, in most cases for the first time, exhibited in the dictionary.

While the whole vocabulary will be included, greater space will naturally be given to those words which are either Scottish in origin or are closely connected with the life of the people, and the history of the country. The national and local records provide a wealth of material for this purpose which has a value even beyond that of the old literature, and every effort is being made to do full justice to these terms of everyday life. These records have another value in supplying exact dates for the examples drawn from them—a matter of great importance in a dictionary compiled on historical principles.

The preparation of all this material in a clear and concise form is no light task, but with sufficient funds and competent assistance it can be accomplished in a reasonable time. The remaining difficulty is to secure a sufficient number of subscribers to the dictionary to justify the University of Chicago in beginning to print it. That it is prepared to do so even now does not relieve Scots who claim to have an interest in their language and literature from the obligation to support the undertaking. It would be easier for many to do this than to emulate those who so willingly gave their services to collect the material which has made the dictionary possible.

WILLIAM A. CRAIGIE.

Communications regarding *The Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue* should be addressed to Sir William A. Craigie, LL.D., Department of English, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

ROBERT BURNS THE MAN.

SERMON BY REV. PROFESSOR ARCHIBALD MAIN, D.D.

(Glasgow and District Burns Association's Anniversary Service in St. George's Parish Church on 27th January, 1929.)

I am glad of your invitation to preach at your annual service, for it gives me the opportunity of paying a tribute to the Scottish bard whose name is enshrined in your Society. I shall make no attempt at originality in exposition, for I know that I follow many worthy men who have dealt wisely and learnedly with every aspect of Burns's genius. Nor shall I essay a precise appreciation of the worth of our poet's work. No; mine will be the modest aim of presenting to you some general remarks on the personality and life-work of Robert Burns.

It is a platitude to remind ourselves of what is happening to-day in every land where lives the Scot, yet it is worth remembering. Why? We have had many Scots who lived long years of toil and danger and success for their country and their race. William Wallace, John Knox, Sir Walter Scott, are names that come before us; but not one of these could supply Burns's place; not one of these has caught our imagination and heart as has the Ayrshire poet. Could we, year after year, in joy or sorrow, in plenty or poverty, in stirring times or prosaic days, could we unite in homely cheer and brotherhood to pay a national tribute to any Scot as our forefathers have done, and as we do, to Robert Burns? What are the reasons annexed to this unique feature of our Scottish homage? There must be a reason, and a student of history is a man who must seek

until he finds his reason. In the first place, it is not because Burns was the ideal Scot. He is no true friend of Burns who claims that he was perfect. He was not—he was frail in many ways, a long way behind his own ideal, a man whose great heart time and again led him into paths where the good and wise do not travel. No; our continued homage is not paid because our poet was a perfect and upright man who walketh not astray.

Again, it is not because Robert Burns wrote some of the most beautiful songs in our language, yea, in any language. Goethe called him the first of song-writers, and without a doubt Burns's claims as a lyrist are high. Where is the Scot who has no ear for "Of a' the airts the wind can blaw," "Ye flowery banks o' Bonie Doon," "Duncan Gray cam here to woo," or that most beautiful song, beloved by Dr. John Brown, "O wert thou in the cauld blast?" Yes, Burns wrote songs that make immortal music—but that is not our reason.

Nor is our homage due to the undoubted fact that Burns in the Kilmarnock edition of his poems gave to his countrymen some sustained pieces on which his reputation can securely rest—poems which are unrivalled for that curious mixture of humour and satire that is so characteristic. Robert Burns need not fear the ravages of the sternest criticism. His fame is sure, and it is in every land where songs are sung.

May I remind you of an odd illustration of the breadth of his reputation? Where would one least expect to find imitators of Robert Burns's "grim yet rollicking humour"? Most of us would point to the disciplined, scientific, efficient country against which we and our Allies lately waged tragic and victorious warfare. Yet Klaus Groth, the Low German poet, who flourished during the greater part of last century, actually wrote an imitation of "Tam o' Shanter." In his "Hans Schander" he pictures the farmer who com-

bined his marketing and conviviality returning home in the small hours through the marshes of Schlesvig-Holstein. To his fevered brain the waste places became alive, not with Alloway revellers of dubious respectability but with the dead warriors of dread campaigns. I am not scholar enough to make an expert literary comparison, but I gladly claim the analogy as a token of esteem paid to our bard from unexpected places.

Lastly, the secret of our tribute is not that Burns was a reformer. He was, indeed, a fearless champion for a better era in Church and State. Where liberty was, there was Robert Burns. Were he here to-day, would he not find much for his humour, satire, and rebuke? What would he say, as the friend of toleration and an apostle of brotherhood, if he had seen our ecclesiastical diversities? Would he, who spared few, spare our petty animosities and our calculating timidities? Or, we can ask, what would he say of our politics? The tyranny of our bureaucrats and the opportunism of our statesmen—I speak as one who is no partisan politician—would surely come under his lash. Yes, Robert Burns, who spoke of “Yon mixtie-maxtie, queer hotch-potch, the Coalition,” would not mince his words.

Yet that is not why we laud him so often and so whole-heartedly. Why, then? It is because of some qualities of heart and mind that Burns had in abundant measure, qualities of heart and mind that have captivated and will always captivate Scots the world over. Burns's life was in some ways a tragedy. In it there were episodes we wish had never occurred, and some poems of his we wish he had never written; yet in him there was a genius that has thirled Scotland to his memory.

It seems to me that in our debt to Burns there must be included his devotion to humanity, his ideal of sincerity, and his love of our land.

(I.) DEVOTION TO HUMANITY.

Our country awoke towards the middle of the eighteenth century, after a Rip van Winkle-like sleep, and a new interest arose in commerce, industry, science, letters, and men. The spirit of romance was in the air. Letters came into their own once more. Allan Ramsay and James Thomson were pioneers of a great movement for freedom from the earlier thralldom of poetry to artifice and polish. Chaucer and Shakespeare were studied again, and David Garrick made the great Elizabethan speak to Englishmen. Literary style became more varied and natural. Men's view of nature and of man grew deeper and broader. Petty conventionalities were torn aside that the great heart of mankind should be laid bare. Robert Burns was the poet who opened our sleeping eyes, and taught us that the proper study of mankind is man. Others had declared the truth; he practised it. He went down to humanity and sang of the primary emotions, the elemental passions of men and women. He wrote of what he knew, and he dealt lovingly, humorously, and discerningly with the everyday lives, thoughts, feelings of the Scottish peasantry. No man has ever interpreted peasant life as Burns did. These were themes rich enough, dramatic enough, noble enough for the man who knew the hearts of his fellows. It is little wonder that such a man claims our loyalty.

It led him many a merry dance and many a tragic venture, but the man without heart is not the man to win conquests. My brothers, when you and I are hard pushed by life, when we are walking in the shadows, to whom do we turn for help? Is it to the paragon, the man who holds his head high and condemns the paltry and the simple? No, it is to the man of heart. He may have fallen oft-times below his best, but he knows and sympathises, and his help is the help that counts. Burns knew the hard fate of many a peasant, and he could picture with frolicking joy the simple pleasures

of the humble. It was his genius that dignified and immortalised the daily round of common life. Think of "The Twa Dogs"; "The auld farmer's salutation to his auld Mare, Maggie"; "The Cotter's Saturday Night"; or "Halloween"—

"Amang the bonie winding banks,
Where Doon rins, wimplin, clear;
Where Bruce ance ruled the martial ranks,
An' shook his Carrick spear;
Some merry, friendly, country-folks
Together did convene,
To burn their nits, an' pou their stocks,
An' haud their Halloween
Fu' blythe that night."

Burns knew well the joys and sorrows, hopes and fears, of the lowly Scottish home, and they so moved him that he sang the song of tears and won his way to our very hearts.

Yes, Burns's was the pilgrimage of humanity. Who knew as he did the throng of emotions, the complexities of human nature? Joyous frolic, conscience-stricken remorse, reverence for mysterious Providence, scorn of hypocrisy, merry appreciation of human oddities, wrathful indignation against oppression, pity for the sufferer, rapture at freedom's conquests, uproarious welcomes, heart-breaking farewells—all are in Burns's heart, and portrayed for us in his immortal poems.

No follower of Auguste Comte had nobler vision of humanity. Burns believed to the last in the dignity and work of his fellow-men; he was an apostle of brotherhood. For him "a man was a man for a' that." Burns voices our feelings about man when we are at our best.

"What though on hamely fare we dine,
Wear hoddin grey, an' a' that?
Gie fools their silks, and knaves their wine—
A man's a man for a' that,

For a' that, an' a' that,
Their tinsel show, an' a' that;
The honest man, tho' e'er sae poor,
Is king o' men for a' that."

(II.) IDEAL OF SINCERITY.

Matthew Arnold once declared that Robert Burns had "a style of perfect plainness, relying for effect solely on the weight of that which with entire fidelity it utters." That is true of more than his style, for it is true of himself. I ask you to agree with me, that simplicity and Burns were inseparable. "Know thyself" as a motto comes down from the great and classic past, but no modern man of letters obeyed its summons as did Robert Burns. There are men, clever and ambitious, who can make their fellow-men appreciate them at their own high valuation. There are egotists in politics, Church, letters, science, art. Such men are not easily contented unless they make a great show. Well, to achieve greatness some egotism may be needed, but we still admire a sincere downright man who scorns the artifices of life and is content to stand unaffected before the world.

Such a man was Robert Burns. When he erred from the narrow way he did not cover up his footsteps; when he sinned he did not cloak it with tinsel hues or excuse it with false pretences. To-night we pay our tribute to a sincere, unaffected man; and we pay it believing that he represented one of the qualities of our race at its best. We may lack the graces of our neighbours, we have had our fight against untoward elements; but we stand for downrightness and sincerity. May they always be virtues of Scotland!

Two critics have charged Burns with provincialism. Matthew Arnold held that Burns lived in "a world of Scotch drink, Scotch religion, and Scotch manners"; and another said that for Burns the moon must always

rise over the Cumnock hills. But Burns was no provincial, for he had no narrowness of thought and sympathy. Whose sympathy was larger than Burns's? Even the mouse and the daisy were not outwith his tenderness. His very sincerity raised him to the catholic and universal level. He showed the world what a sincere, natural man can do to ennoble everyday life. Burns's sincerity made him see into the very hearts of others. He moved in humble circles, but there were days when he sojourned amongst the wealthy and the intellectual. Yet he knew his fellows, poor or rich, illiterate or scholarly. Who better than he saw and expressed in telling phrases the strength and weakness of a Charles James Fox or a Henry Dundas?

"It was a curious phenomenon," writes Carlyle, "in the withered, unbelieving, secondhand Eighteenth Century, that of a Hero starting up, among the artificial pasteboard figures and productions, in the guise of a Robert Burns—like a little well in the rocky desert places,—like a sudden splendour of Heaven in the artificial Vauxhall!"

(III.) PATRIOTISM.

Burns was one of a great and noble band of men to whom Scotland meant a consuming passion. The spirit of nationality was at a low ebb when Robert Burns sprang into fame. Behind him were the wars of Church government, the struggle between Royalist and Covenanter, no doubt important for the ecclesiastical historian but not inspiring for the poet. Our country was wearied, worn, and sad; the "glorious revolution" turned out a prosaic affair; the union of 1707 was for long unpopular; the national institutions and national glory were gone. The Jacobites were suppressed; romance was a thing of the past; and now the fashion in Scotland was approximation to English ways and English speech. Scotticisms were tokens of illiteracy

and backwardness. Then Robert Burns came and saw and conquered. It was Burns first, and then Sir Walter Scott, who taught us to love Scotland and to be proud of her. Burns was the restorer of Scottish nationality.

Even as a writer of Jacobite songs or the staunch admirer of the French revolution, it was liberty that Burns championed, and for him liberty was the brightest jewel of Scotland.

“ The kettle o’ the Kirk and State,
 Perhaps a clout may fail in’t;
 But Deil a foreign tinkler loon
 Shall ever ca’ a nail in’t!
 Our fathers’ blude the kettle bought,
 And wha wad dare to spoil it,
 By Heav’ns, the sacrilegious dog
 Shall fuel be to boil it! ”

Thus Robert Burns in his devotion to humanity, his ideal of sincerity, and his love of our land, bequeathed to us a rich legacy. His service for Scots and Scotland raised him to more than national fame. What Scottish poet has written so many words of wisdom that have a secure place in our inheritance? There is—

“ O wad some Power the giftie gie us
 To see oursels as ithers see us!
 It wad frae monie a blunder free us,
 An’ foolish notion.”

And, best of all, there is—

“ The heart ay’s the part ay
 That makes us right or wrang.”

Burns has had many critics, but his best critic is himself, his human, sincere, and patriotic self. He has said the last word in “ A Bard’s Epitaph ”—

“ Is there a whim-inspirèd fool,
 Owre fast for thought, owre hot for rule,
 Owre blate to seek, owre proud to snool?—
 Let him draw near;
 And owre this grassy heap sing dool,
 And drap a tear.”

All of us, in every rank and class, in every business and profession, will remember Robert Burns, for no one in the proud roll of our illustrious kinsmen has better shown to the world the strength and the weakness, the joy and the sorrow, the glory and the pathos, of the Scottish genius.

BURNS AS A CRAFTSMAN OF LETTERS.

He is a bold man to-day who attempts to write an essay upon Robert Burns, for has not the poet been discussed from every point of the literary compass? Moralists have made sermons, humanists their wise remarks, poets their adulation, orators their greatest speeches—all upon this genius whose fame it is the proud privilege of the *Burns Chronicle* to preserve. What more is there to be said? The excuse of the present writer is simply this. Some time ago he delivered a series of talks, under the auspices of the British Broadcasting Corporation, with the general title “The Craft of Letters.” In illustration of some of the points made in earlier talks, Robert Burns was chosen for the fourth of the series. It proved the most successful of the lot, for it seemed to hit upon an aspect of the poet with which the majority of listeners were unfamiliar. The reader of Burns, it appears, seldom analyses all the features of the poet’s work whereby pleasure is communicated. The sentiments, the warm humanity, the humour rich and various—all these are known. But of his craftsmanship as a man of letters not so much has been written. His easy mastery of the poet’s instrument is taken for granted.

This is an essay written, not for the pundit, but for the average reader who, if asked about the diction of the poet, would probably say that Burns wrote either in the Ayrshire dialect or, in some cases, in the purely English speech of his day, and that, as a rule, he was infinitely more successful in the dialect poems than in the others. Such an answer would be very imperfect; and it is, accordingly, well worth examining the magnificent skill of the poet in the manipulation of language, for the purpose of achieving effects so per-

manently wonderful that it is impossible to change or alter them without causing a diminution of their power and beauty.

It is essential, in the first place, to glance for a moment at the books and writers who influenced Burns. We put foremost the Authorised Version. The dullest person catches from this majestic work some sense of the thrilling power of words. How much more then would Burns, hearkening with a poet's delight to the magic cadences of the Bible, feel at his heart's core the greatness of its language. For the unbending Puritanism which flowed from the descendants of Calvin he had a pure abhorrence. That, however, is quite another matter. We are dealing here with language and vocabulary, with words and phrases and sentences, not with religious tenets. Secondly, we come to the poets to whom he went to school. In an admirable passage in his *Scottish Vernacular Literature*, T. F. Henderson demonstrates with great clearness the debt of Burns to the old Scottish "makaris," which he studied in Allan Ramsay's *The Evergreen* and possibly in Lord Hailes's *Ancient Scottish Poems*. It is probable that he was acquainted with David Lyndsay, with Blind Harry's *Wallace*, with Barbour's *Bruce*, and with Gawain Douglas. But, above all, he willingly owed his allegiance to Robert Fergusson, "the bauld an' slee"; while, too, he studied with sympathy Gray's *Elegy*. These all were his tutors. But to think of Burns in terms of "influences," for such is a common literary mode, is to do him less than justice. As the thoughts of his maturity were his very own, coming straight from the heart without affectation and quite unborrowed, so the medium in which he wrote was equally his own, neither wholly Scottish nor yet wholly English, but triumphantly useful for his purposes.

"My Muse, tho' hamely in attire,
May touch the heart"

he wrote in his first "Epistle to John Lapraik," but this is simple modesty. At bottom it is the recognition that, whatever language he used, he must have as its essence that "Scotch-ness" without which he would not be true to himself. But he is not definitely and devotedly thirled to the pure vernacular. Thus in "The Cotter's Saturday Night," when he says

"The cheerfu' supper done, wi' serious face
 They, round the ingle, form a circle wide;
 The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
 The big ha'-Bible, ance his father's pride:
 His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside,
 His lyart haffets wearing thin and bare;
 Those strains that once did sweet in Zion glide,
 He wales a portion with judicious care,
 And 'Let us worship God'! he says, with solemn
 air":

he uses English words and Scottish vernacular words as he wills, the object being, primarily, to induce a deep sense of reverence and to manifest the essential beauty of a Scottish custom now all too infrequently practised. The whole stanza is flooded with a sense of reminiscence of Holy Writ. If he thinks that a line such as "Those strains that once did sweet in Zion glide" best suits his purpose, he uses English and is quite untouched by any necessity to be super-Scottish. But there is no mistaking the fundamental national tang that pervades the whole stanza.

The same extraordinarily effective use of language is to be seen in "Tam o' Shanter." Even in that boisterous opening stave he mingles native Scottish words and English with a virility that gets its maximum of power just from the very admixture of which mention has been made above:

"When chapman billies leave the street,
 And drouthy neebors neebors meet;
 As market days are wearing late,
 An' folk begin to tak the gate;

While we sit bousing at the nappy,
 An' getting fou and unco happy,
 We think na on the lang Scots miles,
 The mosses, waters, slaps, and stiles
 That lie between us and our hame,
 Whare sits our sulky, sullen dame,
 Gathering her brows like gathering storm,
 Nursing her wrath to keep it warm."

There you have "chapman billies," "drouthy neebors," "bousing at the nappy," "fou and unco happy," issuing in two thundering English lines—

"Gathering her brows like gathering storm,
 Nursing her wrath to keep it warm."

Later in the same poem, when he comes for a moment to a reflective passage, all the fiery Scottish words are smoothed into

"But pleasures are like poppies spread:
 You seize the flow'r, its bloom is shed;
 Or like the snow falls in the river,
 A moment white—then melts for ever," &c.

There is no incongruity in this. It is not merely that we have become intensely familiar with the words of "Tam o' Shanter" and believe that the sentiment could not be better expressed. In point of fact what this passage does is to give added verve to the resumption of the Scottish strain, beginning

"Nae man can tether time or tide;
 The hour approaches Tam maun ride."

Further instances are to be seen in the two closing stanzas of "To a Mouse," in which the contemplative qualities of Burns are fittingly shown.

"But Mousie, thou art no thy lane
 In proving foresight may be vain:
 The best-laid schemes o' Mice an' Men
 Gang aft a-gley,
 An' lea'e us nought but grief and pain,
 For promis'd joy."

" Still thou art blest, compar'd wi' me!
 The present only toucheth thee:
 But, Och! I backward cast my e'e
 On prospects drear!
 An' forward, tho' I canna see,
 I guess an' fear! "

Here such phrases as " For promis'd joy " and " The present only toucheth thee " in no wise diminish the vitality of the stanzas.

Equally is this true of that gay poem " Duncan Gray," where the English line at the beginning of the second of the stanzas quoted below does not in the least seem out of place:

" Duncan fleech'd and Duncan pray'd,
 Ha, ha, the wooing o't;
 Meg was deaf as Ailsa Craig,
 Ha, ha, the wooing o't;
 Duncan sigh'd baith out and in,
 Grat his e'en baith bleer't an' blin',
 Spak o' lowpin o'er a linn,
 Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

" Time and Chance are but a tide,
 Ha, ha, the wooing o't:
 Slighted love is sair to bide,
 Ha, ha, the wooing o't:
 ' Shall I, like a fool,' quoth he,
 ' For a haughty hizzie die?
 She may gae to—France for me! '
 Ha, ha, the wooing o't."

It is, however, in the love-songs that the peculiar blend of English and Scottish in Burns is at its highest. Although difficult of illustration it will, I think, be obvious that " Ae Fond Kiss " gets its accent of incommunicable heartbreak from the use of the simplest Scottish words in exactly the right places—

" Ae fond kiss, and then we sever;
 Ae fareweel, and then for ever!
 Deep in heart-wrung tears I'll pledge thee,
 Warring sighs and groans I'll wage thee.

“ Had we never lov’d sae kindly!
Had we never lov’d sae blindly!
Never met—or never parted,
We had ne’er been broken-hearted.”

Read over these stanzas. Note that, apart from “ae” and “sae,” there is nothing peculiarly Scottish in the language. Then substitute “one” for “ae,” and “so” for “sae”; read

“ Had we never lov’d so kindly!
Had we never lov’d so blindly! ”

in place of the original, and practically all the haunting charm of the lines has gone. None but a great master could use the simplicity of language with an effect so poignant.

The foregoing are only a few examples taken from a rich store. Readers of this article will readily match the passages quoted above. Here, perhaps, it is necessary to add a word of caution. It is not intended by the present writer to convey the notion that Burns anglicised his Scots, and so made the whole a thing of doubtful origin, a kind of mongrel of whom no one could be proud. He wrote as his father and his brothers spoke. Their words were racy of the soil and the hearth. Their Scottish vernacular words held meaning beneath meaning. When Tam calls Nannie “a souple jade”; when for Willie, Rob and Allan, in the “Peck o’ maut” the moon is described as “blinkin’ in the lift sae hie”; when the poet says that he is sure it can give the Deil “sma’ pleasure . . . to skelp an’ scaud poor dogs like me”—he is using words that have, for the Scot, a connotation the complete depth of which is hardly to be plumbed. One of the chief glories of Burns is that he found in the vernacular a new, fresh magic; and without the language used by him it is difficult to see how his Kilmarnock edition could have taken the Town by storm, however fresh and honest his ideas and

his general outlook on life might have been. Thought and the expression of that thought cannot be separated in Burns any more than they can in Milton or Shakespeare. And so he fashioned his instrument, taking the current English successfully, when it was associated in his mind with the Bible or with the greater English authors whom he had studied; and unsuccessfully, when he got out of his own genuine vein and copied the artificialities of the polite English of his day. But when the mood is on him, when his wish is being fulfilled

“ That I for poor auld Scotland’s sake
Some usefu’ plan or book could make,
Or sing a sang at least,”

then that blending of the vernacular with English is used in a form so natural and unaffected that it set the seal and stamp upon the poetry of the North. It roused Scottish writers to the greater potentialities that their language held. Burns had the instinct for the right word in the right place, and drew from the vernacular the power which must always reside in words that are the heritage and the daily language of ordinary folks. But that does not imply that he was only a dialect poet, a mere provincial, non-understandable outside of his own area. He was in fact so cunning a craftsman in words that, acclaimed at first by his country, he extended his sway to embrace the world; and in that craftsmanship resides something at least of the secret of his genius.

J. R. PEDDIE.

NEW LIGHT ON THE BURNS-DUNLOP ESTRANGEMENT.

The circumstances which caused Frances Anna Dunlop to cease corresponding with Robert Burns during the final year-and-a-half of the latter's life have always been a puzzle to biographers. Even Dr. William Wallace's publication, in 1898, of the Lochryan manuscripts shed little additional light on the affair, though it may be remarked in passing that Wallace—perhaps from timidity, perhaps from reluctance to express any but favourable opinions of the ancestress of the family by whom the manuscripts had been preserved, hardly made full use of such evidence as was available. Unfortunately some vital links were missing.

The Wallace edition of the correspondence shows that all was apparently going well up to the close of 1794. Though the letters are less frequent, and compliments fly less thickly, than in the earlier stages of the friendship, there is no sign of estrangement. Mrs. Dunlop wrote to Burns on 8th September, 1794, commenting freely, but no more sharply than on many previous poems, on his "Ode to Liberty"; the poet replied, near the close of the month, in a despondent letter which elicited a gift of (probably) a five-pound note, which he humbly acknowledged on 29th October. His next letter was begun on 20th December, 1794, but not finished until 12th January, 1795. Mrs. Dunlop's answers to the letters of September and October are missing; in one of them she told of being called to London by the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Perochon. She wrote from London on 12th January, 1795—the same day on which the poet finished the letter he had begun three weeks before. Thereafter she remained doggedly silent until Burns was on his death-bed, though he wrote to her about Midsummer of

1795, on 31st January, and on 10th July, 1796. Yet the letter from London is in the friendliest terms; and there is nothing in his letters of September and October, 1794, of Midsummer, 1795, or in the printed text of the letters of December-January, 1794-5, and January, 1796, to suggest a possible cause for offence.

Unfortunately the printed text of these last is still in the form in which it was given to the public by Dr. Currie in 1800, for the manuscripts were not among those preserved at Lochryan, and Wallace therefore had no access to them. Both manuscripts have recently re-appeared, so that now it is possible to re-examine the case with all Burns's side of the evidence before us. In view of their great importance it seems best in each case to give the entire letter, and not merely the unpublished portions. Minor corrections of Currie's text are presented without comment, but the passages which he omitted are italicised:

Dumfries, Dec. 20th [1794]

I have been prodigiously disappointed in this London journey of yours. In the first place, when your last to me reached Dumfries, I was in the country, & did not return untill too late to answer your letter: in the next place, I thought you would certainly take this route; & now, I know not what is become of you, or whether this may reach you at all. God grant that it may find you & yours in prospering health & good spirits! Do, let me hear from you the soonest possible.

As I hope to get a Frank from my friend Miller, I shall, every leisure hour, take up the pen, & gossip away whatever comes first: Prose, or Poesy; Sermon, or Song. In this last article, I have abounded, of late. I have often mentioned to you, a superb Publication of Scottish Songs which is making its appearance in your Great Metropolis, & where I have the honor to preside over the Scottish verse, as no less a personage than Peter

Pindar does over the English. *I wrote the following for a favorite air—*

Song

My Chloris, mark how green the groves¹ . . .

Dec. 29th.

Since I began this letter, I have been appointed to act in the capacity of Supervisor here, & I assure you, what with the load of business, & what with that business being new to me, I could scarcely have commanded ten minutes to have spoken to you, had you been in town, much less to have written you an epistle. This appointment is only temporary, & during the illness of the present incumbent; but I look forward to an early period when I shall be appointed in full form: a consumation devoutly to be wished! My Political sins seem to be forgiven me.

This is the season (Newyearsday is now my date) of wishing; & mine are most fervently offered up for you. May life, to you, be a positive blessing while it lasts, for your own sake; & may it yet be greatly prolonged, is my wish for my own sake & for the sake of the rest of your friends. What a transient business is life! Very lately I was a boy; but t'other day I was a young man; & I already begin to feel the rigid fibre & stiffening joints of Old Age coming fast o'er my frame. With all my follies of youth, & I fear, a few vices of manhood, still I congratulate myself on having had in early days religion strongly impressed on my mind. I have nothing to say to any body, as, to which Sect they belong, or what Creed they believe; but I look on the Man who is firmly persuaded of Infinite Wisdom & Goodness superintending & directing every circumstance that can happen in his lot—I felicitate such a man as having a solid foundation for his mental enjoyment; a firm prop & sure stay in the hour of difficulty, trouble & distress; & a never-failing anchor of hope, when he looks beyond the grave.

12th Janry.

You will have seen our worthy & ingenious friend, the Doctor, long ere this. I hope he is well, & beg to be remembered to him. I have just been reading over again, I dare say for the hundred & fiftieth time, his "View of Society & Manners;" & still I read it with *unsated* delight. His humour is perfectly original. It is neither the humour of Addison, nor Swift, nor Sterne, nor any body, but Dr. Moore, & *is positively as rich a vein as any of them could boast*. By the bye, you have deprived me of Zeluco: remember *that*² when you are disposed to rake up the sins of my neglect from among the ashes of my laziness. He has paid me a pretty compliment, by quoting me, in his last Publication, *though I must beg leave to say, that he has not written this last work in his usual happy manner. Entre nous, you know my Politics; & I cannot approve of the honest Doctor's whining over the deserved fate of a certain pair of Personages. What is there in the delivering over a perjured Blockhead & an unprincipled Prostitute to the hands of the hangman, that it should arrest for a moment, attention, in an eventful hour, when, as my friend Roscoe in Liverpool gloriously expresses it—*

"When the welfare of Millions is hung in the scale
 "And the balance yet trembles with fate!"³

But our friend is already indebted to People in power, & still looks forward for his Family, so I can apologise for him; for at bottom I am sure he is a staunch friend to liberty. Thank God, these London trials have given us a little more breath, & I imagine that the time is not far distant when a man may freely blame Billy Pit (sic), without being called an enemy to his country.

Adieu

R. BURNS.⁴

The letter of 31st January, 1796, is briefer, but here also various passages have been omitted by Currie:

These many months you have been two packets in my debt. What sin of ignorance I have committed against so highly a valued friend I am utterly at a loss to guess. *Your son, John, whom I had the pleasure of seeing here, told me that you had gotten an ugly accident of a fall, but told me also the comfortable news that you were gotten pretty well again. Will you be so obliging, dear Madam, as to condescend on that my offence which you seem determined to punish with a deprivation of that friendship which once was [the] source of my highest enjoyments?* Alas! Madam, ill can I afford, at this time, to be deprived of any of the small remnant of my pleasures. The Autumn robbed me of my only daughter & darling child, & that at a distance too & so rapidly as to put it out of my power to pay the last duties to her. I had scarcely begun to recover from that shock, when [I] became myself the victim of a severe Rheumatic fever, & long the die spun doubtful; until after many weeks of a sick-bed it seems to have turned up more life, & I am beginning to crawl across my room, & once indeed have been before my door in the street.

When pleasure fascinates the mental sight,
Affliction purifies the visual ray;
Religion hails the drear, the untried night,
That shuts, for ever shuts, Life's doubtful day.

As to other matters of my concern, my family, views, &c., they are all as successful as I could well wish.

I know not how you are in Ayr-shire, but here, we have actual famine, & that too in the midst of plenty. Many days my family, & hundreds of other families, are absolutely without one grain of meal; as money cannot

purchase it. How long the Swinish Multitude will be quiet, I cannot tell: they threaten daily.

Farewel! May all good things attend you!

Jan: 31st }
[1796] }

R. BURNS.⁵

In the case of the first letter, at least, Currie can hardly be censured for his omissions. Such outspoken sympathy with the French Revolution was not safe language in 1800. In two minor points, however, Currie was at fault.

The first of these is the date, which Currie gave as 20th December, 1795. Subsequent editors, on the basis of clear internal evidence, corrected it to 1794, and even charged Currie with deliberate falsification in order to minimise Mrs. Dunlop's neglect of the poet. In the manuscript, however, it is actually 1795—but not in Burns's hand. Apparently Currie, confronted with a letter bearing only the day and month, filled in the year at random. Deliberate falsification is difficult to prove, but at least he stands convicted of egregious stupidity, inasmuch as the letter, quite apart from all its references to events of 1794, must, if the date of 1795 be accepted, have been written during those many weeks of a sick-bed mentioned in the letter of 31st January, 1796.

Another detail to be noted is the reference to Dr. Moore's "pretty compliment . . . in his last Publication." Currie has written into the manuscript a note, "*Edward*"; thereby committing an error which seems to have been repeated without comment by every editor who has annotated the passage. But *Edward* was not published until 1796, and it is highly doubtful if Burns ever saw it. The only person who seems to have noted this discrepancy is the author of the article on Dr. Moore in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and he meets the difficulty by quietly altering the date of

Burns's letter to 12th January, 1796. Though Moore did quote Burns in *Edward*, the quotation to which the poet here refers is in the *Journal during a Residence in France*,⁶ where, under date of 3rd December, 1792, Moore speaks of the fickleness of the French populace:

"Orleans and others have had their moments of popularity, which, as a genuine poet beautifully observes of pleasures, has had the fate

Of snow that falls upon the river,
A moment white—then melts for ever;
Or like the borealis race,
That flit ere you can point their place;
Or like the rainbow's lovely form
Evanishing amid the storm,"

and in a footnote refers to "Burns's *Poems*."

The *Journal*, then, is the work Burns has been reading, and it is to the opinions of the Revolution which Moore therein expresses that the poet takes such exception. The Doctor's later *View of the Causes and Progress of the French Revolution* did not appear for nearly six months after the date of Burns's letter—the dedication is dated 6th May, 1795—and we must therefore forego the pleasure of digressing in order to illustrate the fine crusted British sentiments which the Doctor spread far more lavishly through this latter work than through the *Journal*. Though Burns may possibly have seen some of these sentiments in newspapers or magazines in advance of the publication of the book, we are here concerned not with the details of Moore's views but with the question of what there is in Burns's letter which could so offend Mrs. Dunlop that she forthwith dropped his acquaintance.

Three possible explanations suggest themselves. She might have resented his condemnation of her old friend, Dr. Moore; she might have been shocked by the violence of the language; or, finally, the opinions themselves may have disgusted her.

The first two suggestions are highly unlikely. Not only are the motives inadequate to account for the complete severance of a friendship which for eight years she had been declaring was the greatest pleasure of her life, but there is clear evidence to the contrary. In the very letter which crossed this one of Burns's, in a passage to be quoted presently, she handles the Doctor with a freedom fully equal to Burns's own. True, in April of 1791, when Burns had consigned to the devil the Doctor's "apathy of Friendship," Mrs. Dunlop had sharply retorted that such language was "sacredge against friendship and the sin against the Holy Ghost in [her] sight";⁷ but in the present case Burns is merely criticising certain of the Doctor's opinions, and not the Doctor himself, and balances even that dispraise by extravagant eulogy of the Doctor's earlier writings.

The language, too, though strong, can scarcely account for prolonged displeasure. It was perhaps just, though unkind, to call Louis XVI. a blockhead; it was certainly unjust, and rather caddish, to call Marie Antoinette a prostitute, but Mrs. Dunlop was used to forcible language, both from Burns and others, and at this very time was getting a double dose of it in London. "Freedom of conversation," she writes, "[is] daily . . . stretched far beyond those limits Scots decorum now allows. Indeed it is ordinary to send our Premier to Coventry with as much ease and as little ceremony as you could do any other man." . . .⁸

When we turn to the opinions themselves for light on the estrangement, we encounter some slight difficulty in ascertaining what the lady's political views were, for most of her voluminous letters reveal that concentration of interest on impending grandchildren, and other family affairs, which is the "auld wife's" licence to bore her neighbours. Our quest carries us back to the winter of 1792-3. On 23rd November, 1792, Mrs. Dunlop expressed fear at the spread of revolutionary spirit in her

vicinity;⁹ the poet replied with a description of a stormy scene in Dumfries theatre when “*Ça ira*” was called for—his being “a Placeman” gagged him from joining in the cry.¹⁰ A week or so later Burns made a four-day visit to Dunlop House; “thereafter, from whatever reason, the correspondence languished more than ever.”¹¹ He returned to Dumfries to find himself on the brink of ruin; his superiors in the Excise were looking into reports that he was disaffected to Government. He passed some very uneasy days before he learned that the friendship of Robert Graham of Fintry had diverted the official lightning. Then—on 5th January, 1793—he relieved his feelings with imprecations on

“the prostituted soul of the miscreant wretch who can deliberately & diabolically plot the destruction of an honest man who never offended him; & with a grin of satisfaction can see the unfortunate man, his faithful wife, & prattling innocents, turned over to Beggary and Ruin. *Can such things be? Oui! Telles choses se font! Je viens d'en faire une epreuve maudite.* (By the way, I don't know whether this is French; & much would it go against my soul, to mar anything belonging to that gallant people: though my real sentiments of them shall be confined alone to my correspondence with you.)”¹²

Instead of immediately expressing sympathy and relief, the lady allowed ten weeks to elapse before replying, and when she finally did so she showed that not only did she completely disapprove of his political opinions, but that she had been nursing her wrath for three months over an incident of his December visit:

“I with the real candour of true friendship, will . . . venture to find fault in single instances with both [your heart and understanding]. . . . The one has vexed me, as I feared its hurting one in whose

happiness my heart takes a strong and constant interest, and whose feelings I know could not stand being . . . tortured by remorse for injuring those whom duty and affection . . . prompted his protecting, even at the expense of holding a perpetual bridle upon his tongue, and ever extending the restraint to his pen. 'Tis not enough, my dr. Sir, never to write improperly but to one; that one cannot wish you as well as I do and encourage it. Believe me, I would rather in the present state of things forswear that intercourse which . . . forms one of the most delightful pleasures of my life . . . than have the pain of reflecting that it was my allowing . . . an impropriety of expression that misled a friend into an inadvertant error which they might never be able to set to rights."

She then repeats a rumour she has heard that Burns has lost his post because of seditious remarks in a letter intercepted at the post office, and passes on to the second count of her indictment:

"The other fault I found with you recoils upon myself. Methinks I hear you ask me with an air that made me feel as I had got a slap in the face, if you must read all the few lines I had pointed out to your notice in poor Jenny's book. How did I upbraid my own conceited folly at that instant that had ever subjected one of mine to so haughty an imperious critic! I never liked so little in my life as at that moment the man whom at all others I delighted to honour. . . . I then felt for Mrs. Richmond [Jenny Little, the Poetical Milkmaid], for you, and for myself, and not one of the sensations were such as I would wish to cherish in remembrance."¹³

This second charge connects itself with an accusation Mrs. Dunlop had brought against Burns as early as 9th January, 1787, and to which she returned at intervals

throughout the rest of the correspondence—the charge that he didn't read her letters. Probably she was right. The letters are an effort, even in print; in a small and obscure handwriting, and wholly without punctuation, they would daunt all but the stoutest hearts. Moreover, as time went on they tended to grow longer and duller, so it is highly probable that the busy and impatient poet, after a hasty glance, laid them aside for careful reading at some leisure hour which never came. But on this visit to Dunlop House Burns had committed the blunder of letting her know that he was bored, and the memory rankled.

Nevertheless, though Mrs. Dunlop was in the habit of getting “huffed,” as often as a schoolgirl, at real or fancied neglect, yet she also got over it as easily. We must look rather to the other charge in this letter of 16th March, 1793, for an explanation of her action of two years later.

This charge, to be sure, is not a definite repudiation of the poet's sympathy with the Revolution, but merely a warning that such views are dangerous and that he must therefore beware of expressing them even to an intimate. Her most explicit statement of her own views is found in her comment on Burns's “Ode to Liberty”:
 . . . “I must believe you were conscious of more than common merit in the composition and enthusiastically fond of the theme. So was I once, but your goddess has behaved in such a way as to injure her reputation, and acquire so very bad a name, that I find it no longer fit to acknowledge my favour for her . . . ; and she is too much attached of late to the society of butchers to be admitted among ladies. . . . [She should be let] slip off unobserved and for a while forgotten till she can tie up her garter, bandage the ankle she had strained in a false step, or change her handkerchief spotted with the sanguine stains of the guillotine. . . . At present she is certainly raving in

the crisis of a fever. May it not prove fatal, as I greatly fear it may to herself, as well as it already has to too many of her friends, to the shame and grief of all that remain." . . .¹⁴

When we consider that two of her daughters had married French royalist refugees, and that four of her sons and one grandson were, or had been, in the Army, we must realise that whatever opinions of the Revolution the lady heard at home must have been of the most uncompromisingly Tory and hostile sort. Furthermore, her own views can be gauged pretty accurately by noting what she says of Mr. Moore in her London letter, and then reading Moore's books:

"In our country [Moore] would be called a sad democrat, for we are the very pink of loyalty, and hate every word that fancy can connect with independence, which I believe will be the inspiring spirit of his intended publication now in the press and pushing quickly into being. I have seen a few chapters, and believe it will be interesting, but more in the style of a Grumbletonian than I could have expected from a man who sees his own family raised to the very summit of his most presumptuous hopes by those powers which he seems so frequently and warmly to arraign."¹⁵

Burns was either singularly obtuse, or in desperate need of a confidante, or indulging a juvenile impulse to shock his elders, when he singled out as the recipient of his revolutionary sympathies a woman who considered Dr. John Moore a radical. . . .

Certainly this clash of opinion offers a reasonable hypothesis to explain her repudiation of the poet. In view of her two warnings, she may well have taken his renewal of the subject as a deliberate affront. At any rate, he had made it plain that his recantation of the opinions which had nearly cost him his job was politic

merely, and that at heart he was still the enthusiast for France who had been charged a couple of years earlier with sending captured carronades to the Convention. And that Burns himself suspected that he had said too much may be inferred from the fact that in his next letter, by way of atonement, he forwarded a copy of "The Dumfries Volunteers."

The depth of Mrs. Dunlop's resentment may be judged from the fact that she ignored not only the peace-offering of "The Volunteers" but also the appeal in the letter of the following January. The death of his daughter, and his own illness, were circumstances which one would expect to elicit a sympathetic response, even without the plea for a statement of how he had offended—a plea which Currie thought best to omit. In the face of his new evidence, Wallace's suggestion that "the explanation of her conduct is to be found in inadvertance, and not in a deliberate design to break off all connection with the poet on account of any moral or political offence he had given her,"¹⁶ is no longer tenable. He *had* given her political offence, and that so deeply that not even the letter of 31st January, 1796, could make her relent. J. DELANCEY FERGUSON.¹⁷

NOTES.

1. The song is here omitted, since except for one word—"These," instead of "Here," at the beginning of the last stanza—it agrees throughout with the printed texts.

2. Burns's italics.

3. William Roscoe: "Song: Written for the purpose of being recited on the anniversary of the 14th August (sic), 1791," stanza 3, 11.7-8. The song may be found in *The Poetical Works of W.R.* (Liverpool, 1853, p. 104) and also in Henry Roscoe: *Life of W.R.* (I., 78). Evidently Burns and Roscoe had corresponded, though no letters have come to light.

4. From a photostat of the original MS., now a part of the fine Burns collection of Mr. Robert P. and Mrs. Mildred C. Esty of Ardmore, Pennsylvania, whose permission to make use of the unpublished material is gratefully acknowledged.

5. From the original MS. in the Burns Cottage Museum, Alloway. It may be worth noting that Wallace errs in assuming (page xxxi) a missing letter in 1795. The letter of December, 1794-January, 1795, crossed Mrs. Dunlop's of 12th January; it, and the midsummer one with "The Dumfries Volunteers," are the "two packets" the poet refers to.

6. London, 1793, II., 459.

7. W. Wallace: *Robert Burns and Mrs. Dunlop* (London, 1898, p. 316)

8. *Ibid.*, 415.

9. *Burns Chronicle*, 1904 (pp. 69-70). The letter was not accessible to Wallace in 1898, but he had the letter of 12th July, 1791, in which Mrs. Dunlop expressed alarm at the revolutionary doctrines of Thomas Paine.

10. Wallace, p. 369.

11. *Ibid.*, p. 417. This remark illustrates Wallace's timidity. Even without the additional evidence here presented, he should have realised the weight of the complaints in Mrs. Dunlop's letter of 16th March, 1793.

12. From the original MS. in the Adam collection, by permission of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach. The complete text has been available since 1922 in Mr. Adam's private printing of his collection, but the italicised portion is not in any of the regular editions of Burns.

13. Wallace, 379-80.

14. *Ibid.*, 407.

15. *Ibid.*, 415.

16. *Ibid.*, 418.

17. This article will appear also in the U.S.A., in the *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*.

BURNS AND THE INDIES IN 1788.

Among the minor puzzles in Burns's life is his supposed revival, in 1788, of the intention to emigrate to the West Indies. The proof that the idea had recurred to him rests wholly on a passage in a letter to Mrs. M'Lehose ("Clarinda"), which Burns wrote from Moss-giel on 23rd February, 1788, just before he set out to take a final appraising look at Ellisland farm. In all editions the passage reads: "I set off to-morrow for Dumfries-shire. 'Tis merely out of compliment to Mr. Miller; for I know the Indies must be my lot."

Scott Douglas, who first collected the letter, is stirred to almost lyric indignation:—

"This . . . letter . . . taken in connexion with the letter to Ainslie of 3d March, 1788, places Burns in a very disadvantageous light at this stage of his history. The unhinged condition of his moral fabric is strongly exemplified in the grim remark, 'I know the Indies must be my lot.' Strange that in closing his exciting Edinburgh career, he should sink into the same rut from which he emerged in November 1786! See his letter to Aiken, 8th October, 1786, in which he states the reasons that urge him to go abroad, rather than manfully gird himself to engage in the battle of life."¹

The violence of this criticism is the more surprising in view of Douglas's admission that he had never seen the manuscript on which his text is based:—

"We take this from the columns of the *Banffshire Journal*, in which it appeared some years ago, 'as printed from the original,' which was described as considerably mutilated, the upper portion being cut off."²

That manuscript is now a part of the remarkable Burns collection which has been formed by Mr. Robert P. and Mrs. Mildred C. Esty of Ardmore, Pennsylvania. The present writer has been favoured with a photostatic copy,

from which it is possible for the first time to discover what Burns actually wrote.

The letter is written on the recto and verso of the first leaf of an ordinary quarto sheet. The second leaf, which formed the cover, apparently bore nothing except the address. Two-thirds of this leaf, including all the address—except the bottom of the “E,” and the line which underscored “Edin^r”—is missing, and the postmark, “Mauchline,” has been almost obliterated with criss-cross pen-strokes. Such treatment of most of the proper names in Burns’s letters to her was characteristic of Clarinda’s notion of discretion in preserving the manuscripts. When we turn to the body of the letter we find that she has similarly cancelled the names “Dumfries-shire,” “Mr Miller,” “Mr Gavin Hamilton,” and the words which the contributor to the *Banffshire Journal* guessed to be “the Indies.” Moreover, the top of the leaf has been cut off, carrying with it the place and date on the recto, and probably one line of text on the verso—the mutilation referred to in Douglas’s note. The unknown editor has correctly deciphered the three proper names, and gives the legible portions of the text with substantial accuracy. But in two instances he has indulged in very bad guesswork.

The printed text of the letter has a postscript: “P. S. Remember.” This does not appear at all in the manuscript. One has the choice of believing that the Banffshire amateur invented it by way of giving artistic finish to the letter, or that he made an extraordinarily fatuous guess at the meaning of the cancelled postmark on the cover.

His other error is more excusable, but much more serious. “The” is lightly cancelled, but the cross-strokes are especially heavy on the word which he read as “Indies,” and the difficulty of deciphering it is enhanced by its being divided at the end of a line. Nevertheless, even in the photostat, where one lacks the

aid which the different colour of the ink might give in an examination of the manuscript itself, the outline of a thoroughly Burnsian capital "E" is visible through the cancellations, and the following letter is "x." The four letters at the beginning of the next line are illegible, except for the dot of an "i"; it is certain, however, that none of them is "d," for the cancellations are so low that the top of a "d" would project above them. In short, what Burns really wrote was, "I know *the Excise* must be my lot"—a remark completely in accord with what he had been saying in all his other correspondence for several months past. But whoever sent the letter to the *Banffshire Journal* knew merely that Burns had once talked of going to the Indies, and, being ignorant of the exact chronology of his life, tried a wild shot at the cancelled word instead of making a serious effort to decipher it. There are grounds enough on which to charge Burns with vacillation during the early months of 1788, but there remains no shadow of evidence that he ever again thought of flight to the Indies after he turned his back on Greenock in the autumn of 1786.

J. DELANCEY FERGUSON.³

NOTES.

1. *The Works of Robert Burns*, ed. W. Scott Douglas, Edinburgh, 1877-79, v, 95 note.

2. *Ibid.*, v, 94 note. The more cautious Wallace suspects something wrong, but in the absence of the manuscript limits himself to a footnote: "If this letter is authentic, Burns must still have had some thoughts of Jamaica as a last resort." (*Life and Works of Burns*, ed. R. Chambers, rev. W. Wallace, Edinburgh, 1896, II, 306 note.)

3. This article appears also in the U.S.A., in *Modern Language Notes*. (Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.)

BURNS'S COMMANDING OFFICER, COLONEL ARENT SCHUYLER DE PEYSTER.

All readers of Burns know the Poem on Life which he wrote in 1796 to his friend and commanding officer, de Peyster. But very few people, including even Burns scholars, know much about the Colonel. Yet you would think that the presence of a man with the strange name of Arent Schuyler de Peyster in the little town of Dumfries at the end of the eighteenth century would have piqued curiosity, even if it has been rather difficult for local historians to come across records of army officers.

Mr. William Will has done something to extend our knowledge in his *Burns as a Volunteer* (1919); but the Burns commentators have been mostly content to repeat each other's vague statement about de Peyster. For example, Dr. Wallace tells that "he held the royal commission for about eighty years"; others tell that he was in "the Regular Army," without the slightest attempt to say what branch of the service—horse, guns or foot. It is true he is commemorated by an epitaph in the Churchyard of St. Michael, Dumfries, but after the fashion of the time it is nearly as vague:—

Sacred to the memory of Colonel Arent Schuyler de Peyster, of Mavis Grove, who died on the 26th November, 1822, at a very advanced age, of which upwards of sixty years was devoted to the service of his King and Country. He was no less distinguished by his loyalty and honourable principles than by the cordiality of his Manners and the warmth and sincerity of his Friendships, and his Memory will long be cherished and revered by those who enjoyed the happiness of his Acquaintance. Of the Christian humility of

his mind, a fair estimate may be formed from the following simple lines written by him within a week of his death :

Raise no vain Structure o'er my Grave:
One simple stone is all I crave,
To say Beneath a sinner lies
Who died in hopes again to rise
Through Christ alone to be forgiven
And fitted for the joys of Heaven.

[Beneath this is a tablet:] And of Rebecca Blair,
his wife, who died 20th February, 1827.

A little enquiry shows that the Colonel was a picturesque figure, with many points of interest which serve to widen the circle of the Burns public, especially in Holland, America, and in our own army, which rarely possesses the facilities for keeping track of its heroes; although it is greatly to its credit that the historian of his regiment, the 8th Foot, was sufficiently intelligent, in including de Peyster in its "succession" list of officers, to note his connection with Burns.

As a matter of fact, de Peyster ought to have had a niche in our *Dictionary of National Biography*, for he had rendered sound service to the State in a very delicate period of Empire building, and, despite his name, he was a British subject. As it is, he does figure briefly in Appleton's *Cyclopædia of American Biography* (1888). But, like so many army officers, he has been very unlucky in his biographers; indeed, but for Burns's passing reference he might have been quite forgotten. It is true that he partially autobiographed himself in a volume of verse he published at Dumfries in 1813, but it is inaccessible, for there is no copy in the British Museum or in the National Library of Scotland, and only three copies are known to exist in America. It is also true that his laborious American kinsman, General J. Watts de Peyster, took an immense amount of pains more than forty years ago to tell his

story; but his labours were very unfortunate, serving to bury the Colonel beneath an enormous cairn of facts, "teemed," like a load of bricks, indiscriminately from a cart, and produced in New York by two different printers, though published simultaneously. The brochures were difficult to write; they are difficult to procure, for they were practically issued privately; but when you do get them, they are even more difficult to read, for they are not written, but, as a critic once said of a bad play, they are knocked together with a hammer and a tack.

When we get to know something about the Colonel it becomes clear why Burns and he got on together, for they had more points of contact than the mere fact of being neighbours in Dumfries. To begin with, the whole sense of Freedom, which must have attracted Burns to the old soldier, was almost inherent in his name, which was Dutch, and had originally been spelt Peijster, Peister, or Pester. His family were of French Protestant descent, and had fled to Holland at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572. It was, therefore, quite in the order of things that the Colonel should have spent his long military career in fighting the French, and it is significant that his biographer, Watts de Peyster, in referring to his service in Canada, praises it as a counteractive to "the Miserable hybrid, styled Latin civilisation." One can understand how de Peyster threw himself into the Volunteer movement, writing a "new song to an old tune," when he took up the command of the Dumfries Company:—

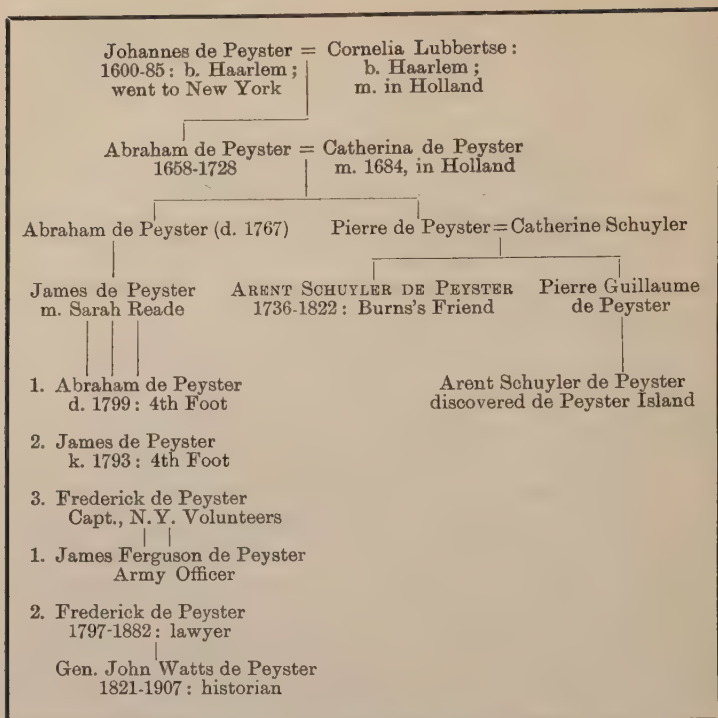
" Napoleon threatened to invade,
But now that threat is laid aside.
He cannot sail while we blockade,
Nor has he Microgema's stride.
Rule Britannia,
Britannia rules the waves,
Britons never will be slaves."

Similarly, at the age of seventy-seven, on hearing of the Corsican's retreat from Moscow, the old Colonel gleefully wrote:—

“ Come listen to my dismal story,
The like again you ne'er shall hear;
I from the pinnacle of glory
Have fallen, and no one shed a tear.”

The early history of the de Peysters in Holland is obscure. The first of them we hear about is Johannes de Peyster, born in Haarlem about 1600, who migrated to New Amsterdam, now New York, about 1633, though some writers give the date as 1645. He filled various public posts, but sided with the Dutch after they took it in 1673. On its surrender to Britain, he was one of the last who took the oath of allegiance to us, but never learned to speak English well. Yet, having done so, he and his family threw themselves heart and soul into the new regime. All the four married sons of Johannes, who died in 1685, followed in his footsteps, for Abraham, a very wealthy merchant, rose to be Chief Justice and was a Colonel; John was Mayor; Isaac was a member of the provincial Legislature; and Cornelius was the first Chamberlain of the city. As we are not here concerned with the history of the de Peysters as a body, it may be well to summarise them in a table. (See p. 108.)

The Dutch strain in the family was strengthened by Colonel Abraham de Peyster (1658-1728), the eldest son of the founder, Johannes, for he went back to Holland for a bride, marrying, in 1684, his kinswoman, Catherina de Peyster. They had seven sons, of whom the seventh, Pierre (born 1707), carried on the Dutch tradition by marrying into the great family of Schuyler, for he took to wife, in 1733, Catherine Schuyler, daughter of Arent Schuyler (1662-1731), one of the sons of the famous Philip Schuyler. Through this marriage he became the father of Burns's friend, Colonel Arent Schuyler de



COLONEL DE PEYSTER'S ANCESTORS

Peyster, and, as I shall show, this Schuyler connection gave the Colonel several associations with Scotland.

Arent Schuyler de Peyster was born on 27th June, 1736 (not 1726, as is sometimes said). His early career is obscure, except that he was brought up on loyal British traditions. Watts de Peyster says that he sailed for London, where the Schuylers had friends, on 4th January, 1752, on the brigantine "Nebuchadnezzar." What he did in England is not known. I fancy, however, that he returned home, for the next we hear of him is as an Ensign in the 50th Foot, on 30th April, 1755. Watts de Peyster does not mention this regiment, but says he entered the British Army on 10th June, 1755. It is easy to understand why de Peyster should

have chosen this regiment, for it was stationed in America, having been raised in 1748 by William Shirley (1694-1771), the Governor of Massachusetts, who directed the siege of Louisburg—which he regarded as the stepping-stone to the capture of Canada—in 1745, in association with de Peyster's uncle, Colonel Peter Schuyler. The regiment was known as "Shirley's American Provincials." De Peyster resigned as Lieutenant on 10th June, 1756, and the regiment was reduced on Christmas Day following. We next find him as a Lieutenant in the 8th Foot on 21st September, 1757. He may have spent some of the intervening time in the 51st Foot—though he is not so gazetted—for on entering the 8th he is described as "late of Pepperell's." This was also a regiment of American provincials, raised by Sir William Pepperell, and there were three officers named Schuyler in it at the same time as de Peyster was in the 50th.

The 8th Foot, now known as the King's (Liverpool Regiment), in which de Peyster spent no fewer than forty-seven years, was one of the twenty (twelve of them Foot) raised in 1685 by James II., to whom Monmouth's Rebellion afforded a good excuse for strengthening the standing army. Originally the Princess Anne of Denmark's Regiment, it was known from 1751 to 1881 as the 8th (The King's) Regiment. De Peyster, as I have said, spent his whole life in it, rising from Lieutenant to Captain in 1768, to Major in 1777, to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1783, and to Brevet-Colonel on 13th October, 1793, in succession to Alexander Dundas. He resigned his commission on 22nd April, 1794, after having commanded the regiment for ten years.

From 1760 to 1763 the regiment campaigned during the Seven Years War in Germany, where we helped Frederick the Great against Austria and France. From 1763 to 1768 it was stationed at home, including Scotland. During all this time we know nothing about de

Peyster. He does not emerge until the period 1768-1785, when the regiment served in North America and Canada. During those seventeen years he did admirable work, less of the mere soldier type than as an administrator, developing in a high degree, in his tactful handling of the Indians, that "man's a man for a' that" spirit which was the ideal of Burns.

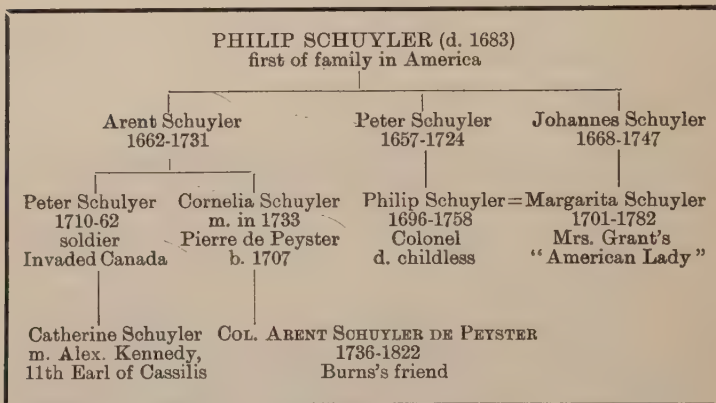
After serving at Quebec, Montreal, and other places, the regiment moved in 1773 into the wild region of the great lakes, different sections going to different districts. De Peyster's group went first to Detroit. The time must have been a trying one for him, because some of his relatives sided against us in the Revolution, but de Peyster was a staunch loyalist. In 1779 he was moved almost due north to the remote fort of Michillimackinac, at the junction of Lakes Huron and Michigan. The place, now known simply as Mackinac, is very familiar to Americans to-day, for it is a great summer pleasure resort. While stationed there he had a very delicate task which exercised all his tact, for he had to detach the Indians to our side. But his tact and humanity won them over, and he was called upon to bring them from the remotest parts—from Lake Superior and Nipissing—to take part in the operations which culminated in the conflict on Lake Champlain, the Upper Hudson, and the Mowahk. De Peyster, in short, had made his mark as a man as well as a soldier, and he was rewarded by seeing the country settle down to its future destiny, and giving way from its virgin forest state under axe and plough into good farming land, which was to attract so many Scots. He himself is credited with having set up the first saw-mill in Niagara. Watts de Peyster is immensely proud of the Colonel's work in the "development of this great continent," praising—amid much involved rhetoric—his efforts to help "Saxon civilisation" against "the miserable hybrid, styled Latin civilisation." Certain it is, the Indians themselves were

so pleased with his tact that when they heard about the forthcoming departure of de Peyster and his men back to England in the autumn of 1785—when he was “Commandant of Niagara and the Upper District of Canada”—the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, among others, sent him a letter of regret, thanking him for all he had done for them. This Canadian side of his service is elaborately traced, with many documents, in Watts de Peyster’s heather and cove appendix to the *Miscellanies*; and in the latter de Peyster makes several references in prose and verse to his experiences with the Indians, whom he genuinely liked.

The last seven years of de Peyster’s soldiering were spent with the regiment in England and Ireland. After his retirement from the army, de Peyster, who was now fifty-eight, settled in Dumfries (to which his wife, Rebecca Blair, daughter of Provost Blair, belonged), taking a house called Mavis Grove, on the Nith, three miles from Dumfries. We do not know the date of his marriage. He probably met Rebecca Blair when his regiment was stationed in Scotland before going to America. It is certain she roughed it with him in his lonely frontier posts in Canada. She was at Michillimackinac in November, 1779, when we hear of her taking care of a little Delaware Indian girl, and in his letters to colleagues he constantly sends the compliments of “Mrs. de Peyster and the Gentlemen of the King’s.”

De Peyster must have felt quite at home in Scotland. To begin with, his wife’s nephews, Bryce McMurdo (1773-1838) and Archibald McMurdo (1775-1829), were in “the King’s,” in which also the latter’s son, Gen. Sir William Montagu Scott McMurdo (1819-1894), began his career after de Peyster had passed away. Furthermore, one of his own kinsmen, Frederick de Peyster, had been second in command in the battle of King’s Mountain, North Carolina, to Lieut.-Col. Patrick Ferguson (1744-80), taking his place when Ferguson fell. He also named

his son, James Ferguson de Peyster, after him. Ferguson, who belonged to the family of Pitfour, Aberdeenshire, was the inventor of a remarkable breach-loading rifle, one of the best specimens of which was a cherished heirloom in the American de Peyster family. Besides that, de Peyster had several links with families in Scotland, through his descent from the Schuylers. This will be made clear by another table:—



COL. DE PEYSTER'S SCHUYLER RELATIONS
showing how they linked him up with Scotland

While still in America de Peyster must have heard a great deal about Scotland, for his kinswoman Catherine de Peyster had married John Livingston, whose sister was the wife of William Alexander, the militant American Republican, who claimed to be 6th Earl of Stirling. After the Colonel's death, two of the de Peysters married into the Livingston family in America.

His Schuyler relations were even more closely connected with Scotland, for his first cousin, Catherine Schuyler, had married (as his first wife) Captain Alexander Kennedy, R.N., who became 11th Earl of Cassilis. Again, his mother's first cousin, Margarita Schuyler (1701-82), who married her own first cousin, Philip Schuyler (1696-1758), was the charming "American lady" who

practically brought up Mrs. Grant of Laggan when a child in Albany, and who figures in the latter's well-known *Memoirs of an American Lady*, published in 1808. Colonel de Peyster was probably well known to Mrs. Grant, though, so far as I remember, she never mentions him. In any case, de Peyster was not in the least like one of those English officers who settled, rather uneasily, in Scotland as Adjutants to Volunteer regiments. He had been fighting the French in some part of the world or other all his life, and, elderly as he was, he flung himself into the fray again by becoming in 1795 Major in the Dumfries Company of which Burns was a member, as Mr. Will has fully described. He must have presented a curious contrast to the amateur soldiers, for he was a pukha soldier himself, "stern of spirit and a strict disciplinarian," as one of the Burns editors declares, "but beneath a somewhat rough exterior he concealed a warm and affectionate heart." Cunningham has a strange way of putting it, for he remarks that, "save that he wrote indifferent rhymes," de Peyster was "in every respect a soldier."

However much he had spiritually in common with Robert Burns, de Peyster was a much stronger man physically. He had been soldiering for almost half-a-century before he met the poet, and he outlived him by six and twenty years. A vivid impression of his intense vitality is given by John M'Diarmid, who knew him, in his *Sketches from Nature* (1830). "No man," he says, "ever possessed more of the principle of vitality. Old age, which had silvered his hair and furrowed his cheeks, made so little impression on his inner man that . . . up to . . . his last illness his mind appeared as active and his intellect as vigorous as they had ever been. When the weather permitted he still took his accustomed exercise, and walked round the billiard table or bestrode his gigantic charger, apparently with as little difficulty as a man of middle age."

In 1813, as I have noticed, de Peyster published a volume of verses and prose, much of it autobiographical, under the title *Miscellanies by an Officer, Arent Schuyler de Peyster* (Dumfries; printed at the Dumfries and Galloway Courier Office by C. Munro, 1913). Excessively rare, it is a very ramshackle production, but not so much so as General Watts de Peyster's reprint of part of it, which is the only copy I have seen. The General reprinted forty-seven of the poems (from a copy which had been picked up in Dumfries), "everything immediate personal and devoid of interest to the present and the future" being omitted. Issued in two parts (by different printers), Watts de Peyster's volumes are a rag-bag of facts, as you may guess from the title:—

Miscellanies by an officer (Colonel Arent Schuyler de Peyster, B[ritish] A[rmy], 1774-1813), Part I. [80 pp.+cover], with an appendix, explanatory notes, etc., etc.; original letters of Col. de Peyster, Brig. Gen. Sir John Johnson, bart., Col. Guy Johnson, and others, from 1774-1813, never before published; also discovery of de Peyster Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Part II. [pp. 202+6+cover], biographical sketches and historical memoirs, especially public and military, of the Peyster, Watts and affiliated families since their settlement in the present United States. By J. Watts de Peyster, LL.D., M.A., Columbia College, New York, Brig. Gen., Brevet Major General. (New York, 1888.)

The poems are quite undistinguished, but they are remarkable for such an old man. They contain *inter alia* threnodies on Nelson, Sir John Moore, the Marquis Cornwallis—and Mrs. de Peyster's parrot. He had a boyish sense of fun, for, over the signature "Mavis-groviouskikoff," he writes a reply to some verses by "Drumfrisowskikoff," which had appeared in the

Courier. The last poem is dated "Dumfries, Dec. 19, 1812."

The Colonel lived for ten years after this, and he might have gone on living but for the fact that he met with an accident. He died on 26th November, 1822, at the age of eighty-six, and Dumfries was so proud of the fine old fellow that the town turned out in force to his funeral in St. Michael's Churchyard, where the inscription already noted commemorates him.

According to the *Historical Record of the King's (Liverpool) Regiment* (1883), Mrs. McMurdo, the widow of Col. J. McMurdo, had a "very interesting portrait" of de Peyster in the uniform of the King's Regiment, 1790, while Gen. Sir William McMurdo, the younger brother of Col. J. McMurdo, had an "excellent" copy. Another good portrait was in the possession of Major Greig, C.B., Chief Constable of Liverpool. An apparently imaginary portrait prefaces Watts de Peyster's reprint of the *Miscellanies*. It would be even more interesting to know whether de Peyster left any papers and what became of them. As it is, we know enough of him to see that the old man fills a very interesting place in Burnsiana.

JOHN MALCOLM BULLOCH.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF BURNS BY AMERICANS.

BY THE LATE JOSEPH JACOBS, PH.M., SC.D.

(of Atlanta, Georgia.)

The estimation in which a man or a writer is held by a people may largely be judged by the utterances of acknowledged great thinkers among those people who declare their opinions publicly, and I collect here a few of the numberless expressions of appreciation of the life and writings of Burns by men of America who stand high on her scroll of fame. American divines, statesmen, and poets have delighted to do public honour to his genius and to extol his memory. Indeed, not in Scottish tributes themselves can be found praises more sincere and more exalted than those which have been given from the hearts and lips of Americans.

In Boston, Massachusetts, considered one of the chief seats of higher culture in the United States, we find that Ralph Waldo Emerson, poet, philosopher, and sage, in a formal address before many of the most enlightened men of his day, showed how truly he agreed with his friend and correspondent, Thomas Carlyle, in thinking Burns one of the heroes of all times, worthy to be placed on an equal plane of influence on the thought and actions of mankind with Homer, Dante and Cæsar, Napoleon and Knox. Among other things Emerson said: "Robert Burns, the poet of the middle class, represents in the mind of men to-day that . . . uprising which worked politically in the American and French Revolutions, and which, not in governments so much as in education and in social order, has changed the face of the world. . . . Not Latimer, not Luther, struck more telling blows against false theology than did this brave singer. The 'Confession of Augsburg,' the 'Declaration of Independence,' the French 'Rights of

Man,' and the 'Marseillaise' are not more weighty documents in the history of freedom than the songs of Burns. . . . He is so substantially a reformer that I find his grand, plain sense in close chain with the greatest masters—Rabelais, Shakspeare, Cervantes, Butler, and Burns." And again: "The memory of Burns—every man's, and boy's, and girl's head carries snatches of his songs . . . , and, what is strangest of all, never learned them from a book, but from mouth to mouth. The wind whispers them, the birds whistle them . . . , nay, the music-boxes at Geneva are framed and toothed to play them."¹

The Governor of Massachusetts, speaking on the same occasion, said: "If we could give to the people of other lands . . . , to whatever nation or people you may turn, such words and such lessons and such power that should so enter into the hearts of their people as the thrilling melodies of Burns have filled the hearts of Scotchmen and Englishmen and Americans, they would hew their way through the thick ranks of privileged orders, and batter down the heavy masses of legislative encroachment, though they were piled mountains high, until they made 'Ossa like a wart.'"²

In this exhibit I cannot refrain from quoting at some length from the address of Henry Ward Beecher, who will always be known as one of America's deepest thinkers, most eloquent orators, and influential divines. He was speaking in New York City, America's metropolis, at the one hundredth anniversary of Burns's birth. "The time in which Burns lived was eminent for the outburst all over the civilised world of the spirit of liberty. This divine spirit came forth as did Lazarus from the sepulchre, bound hand and foot. . . . Liberty in politics ran wantonly into license, and liberty in religion went into blind infidelity. . . . No man in all that period was a more faithful apostle of liberty than Burns. It did not develop itself in political theories or philosophical speculation. It did not touch

the external forms of society at all; it went to the root of all things—the ineradicable worth of man as a child of God—a frail experimental creature of time, a lingering, wistful expectant of a better state. The dignity and rights of the individual inspired Burns, and burned like an unquenchable fire upon the altar of his soul. . . . No tenderer heart ever cheered the sorrowful and the needy. No poet ever poured upon the heart more balm or fragrance than he. No name has ever made manhood more resonant in virtues, or more nobly invested man with honesty, reliance, patience, contentment, and self-respect than Burns. . . . If every man within these twenty-four hours the world around who shall speak the name of Burns with fond admiration were registered as his subjects, no king on earth would have such a realm. . . .”³

The tributes that American poets have paid to Burns would fill a substantial volume, and I must be content to exhibit here a very few. No American writer of his day was more widely or avidly read by Americans than Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Such a man and writer could say of Burns:

“ The lark of Scotia’s morning sky!
 Whose voice may sing his praises?
 With Heaven’s own sunlight in his eye,
 He walked among the daisies
 Till, through the cloud of fortune’s wrong,
 He soared to fields of glory;
 But left his land her sweetest song
 And earth her saddest story.”⁴

And hear James Russell Lowell:

“ Dear Bard and Brother! let who may
 Against thy faults be railing,
 (Though far, I pray, from us be they
 That never had a failing!)
 One toast I’ll give, and that not long,
 Which thou wouldst pledge if present,—
 To him whose song, in nature strong,
 Makes man of prince and peasant!”⁵

At the unveiling exercises of Burns statue, Cass Park, Detroit, Michigan, in July, 1921, Colonel Walter Scott of New York, before delivering his address, read the following communication from the Hon. Calvin Coolidge, at that time Vice-President of the United States, which was a reply to an invitation to him to be present at the unveiling:

"It would be a great pleasure to attend the unveiling of another statue of Robert Burns. There is no other poet who so has the power to hold the imagination of the people. He was born one of them, spoke their language, and thought their thoughts. There is something deep and good in everything he describes. His writings lay before us the image of the great strength of character of the Scottish people. He loved her soil, broken with streams and made beautiful with flowers. He loved her homes, which were the abode of every honest purpose. All of these sentiments he has woven into poetry which touches the soul of every reader. There is no more powerful argument showing that the heart of the people is sound than the frequent demonstration of that sentiment which raises a monument to Robert Burns, and withholds the hand from the multitudinous activities of life long enough to spend a few hours in contemplation of his greatness, in the wonderful music of his song and of his powerful representation of the fundamental marks of true character."

If by some "cantraip sleight" it could be accomplished that all the common masses of the peoples of the world spoke and critically understood one common language, the name of Robert Burns would stand at the head of the list as favourite poet for beauty and for "sense and worth." For who has "pour'd on the heart" such surpassing strains of melody, who so deeply moved its finer feelings for outer beauty, who so strongly portrayed the "dignity of man," or who so clearly proved his welfare to be in dwelling in a state of uni-

versal brotherhood? In all the domain of letters where shall be found a clearer and loftier expression of the belief that the true interest of mankind rests on their being secure in pursuing happiness in peace and free from the aggressions of injustice?

Is it not entirely consistent that the life and writings of Burns could find admirers in America, especially in the United States, whose government rests upon the principle that law is a rule of action based on the consent and made by the intelligence of the individual whom it constrains, for each citizen has a right to impress his idea on the law to be obeyed equally with every other citizen? The most ardent and patriotic son of America to-day would want no more effective interpreter of his own heart than the poet who wrote:

“ Here’s freedom to him that wad read!

Here’s freedom to him that wad write!

There’s nane ever fear’d that the truth should be
heard

But they wham the truth wad indite! ”

In America law is enthroned as supreme—and so Burns could say:

“ The wretch that would a Tyrant own,

And the wretch, his true-sworn brother,

Who would set the Mob above the Throne,

May they be damn’d together! ”

Would it be without the bounds of reasonable expectation to predict that, by the time another centennial of Burns’s birth be celebrated, every State of the American Union will contain an appropriate statue erected on its soil to the memory of Burns, and every considerable centre of culture and population will have within its limits a prosperous Burns Club, whose membership shall represent such varied elements of derived

nationality and lineage as shall betoken the near approach to the consummation of universal brotherhood?

NOTES.

1. *Chronicle of the hundredth birthday of Robert Burns*, edited by James Ballantine. (Edinburgh, 1859, pp. 551-2.)

2. *Ibid.*, p. 552.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 583.

4. "For the meeting of the Burns Club, 1856."

5. "At the Burns centennial, January, 1859."

LETTER FROM DR. JOHN D. ROSS,
EDITOR OF "BURNSIANA," "THE BURNS ALMANAC,"
and numerous other volumes.

To the Editor,

Burns Chronicle.

Sir, The following letter written by George Thomson is extremely interesting for the references it contains to "Tam o' Shanter," to "Rokeby," and to Sir Walter Scott:—

I shall get a copy of my Publications ready for you, and I hope your dear little Caroline will so chaunt the strains of Burns to you with our touching Melodies, for many years to come, as not to make you regret our exchange of commodities. You will find Dafydd y Garreg-Wen, set in a noble style by Haydn, in my first Welsh volume, and with words most happily adapted to the Air.

Your opinion and mine are the same with regard to the Poet of Gramary. That he is a poet cannot be denied; but his popularity is already on the decline, and he is by no means likely to get such prices as he has received. Burns's "Tam o' Shanter" should have brought him £10,000, or ten times that sum, when £3500 was paid for "Rokeby"! If you were to paint a few of the "Rokeby" scenes, and if they are good subjects, I think I could find you the means of selling them here at good prices. ~ Of this more hereafter.

I trust your Caroline has not been thrown back again by the dreadful cold of the last month.

Yours truly,
G. THOMSON.

The letter is written on an old style sheet of note-

paper which, folded in a certain way, served also as an envelope. On the upper left corner of the sheet thus folded is the inscription " G. Thomson, 31 Jany. 1814 "; and in the centre is the address

J. Ibbetson,
Masham,
Bedale, Yorkshire.

May I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the valuable services which the *Burns Chronicle*—now an international institution—continues to render to Burns lovers and students throughout the world? The question may well be pondered over: What would the Burns Cult do without its favourite Annual Visitor, Reporter, and Instructor?

Yours, &c.,

JOHN D. ROSS.

Woodhaven, New York, U.S.A.,

May, 1929.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., K.T.,
Hon. President of the Burns Federation.

On 21st May, 1929, the Burns Federation lost by death its senior Hon. President, the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T. He died at The Durdans, Epsom, in his 82nd year. The Earl of Rosebery was the first Hon. President of the Federation, and until 1921 the only distinguished student of the life and works of Burns to hold the office.

It would be a difficult task, requiring long and laborious search of newspaper files, to discover how often the Earl of Rosebery took the most prominent place at Burns functions. No attempt can be made to enumerate them here. He unveiled statues, and was the spokesman when the nation had to be addressed; yet, as he admitted in his speech on receiving the freedom of the burgh of Ayr after the re-opening of the Auld Brig, he never proposed "The Immortal Memory." "I have always," he said, "chosen occasions which were not post-prandial to honour the memory of Burns." That Burns was more than a memory to him may be judged from these remarkable words which he spoke on the same occasion—"Burns never seems dead to me. Of all dead men he is the most living to me—much more living than many men who are alive to-day." Burns was a democrat, and the Earl of Rosebery, his birth and rank notwithstanding, also was one. It was the humanity of the peasant that made him more than a poet to the peer.

I have no record of the first appearance of the Earl of Rosebery as a Burns orator, but it was probably at the unveiling of the statue of the poet in Dumfries on



Photo. by Annan, Glasgow

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., K.T.
HON. PRESIDENT, BURNS FEDERATION

6th April, 1882. Three years later, in 1885, he unveiled the bust of Burns in Westminster Abbey; I mention this ceremony because to it can be traced the foundation of the Burns Federation.

The first truly great occasion on which the Earl of Rosebery spoke about Burns, not to Scotsmen only, but to admirers of the poet in every part of the world, was the death-centenary celebration on 21st July, 1896. At the Mausoleum in Dumfries he received, from deputations which came from all parts of the United Kingdom, the overseas Dominions, America, and other places, wreaths and memorials to the number of 120, and placed them on a platform prepared for their reception. At Glasgow in the evening he said—"I cannot perhaps deny that the day has been a day of labour, but it has been a labour of love." The addresses which he delivered to an audience of 4500 in the Drill Hall at Dumfries in the afternoon, and to another large audience in St. Andrew's Hall at Glasgow in the evening, must always rank as among the finest of the numberless tributes to the poet; but it may be questioned whether, if *The truth about Burns*, by Mr. Duncan M'Naught, and *Burns from a new point of view*, by Sir James Crichton-Browne, had then been published, he would not have modified his opinions on the weaknesses of Burns. "I must confess myself," he said in the Glasgow speech, "one of those who think that the life of Burns doubles the interest of his poems, and I doubt whether the failings of his life have been much exaggerated, for contemporary testimony on that point is strong, though a high authority, Mr. Wallace, has recently taken the other side with much power and point." Mr. John Buchan gives these addresses the premier place in his selection from the Earl of Rosebery's literary and historical speeches and writings.

On 26th September of the same year the Earl of Rosebery unveiled the statue of Burns erected in the

Fountain Gardens, Paisley. He spoke on "The portraits of Burns," and his address, in an abbreviated form, gets first place in the second of Mr. Buchan's volumes. At the annual meeting of the Federation in that year the Earl of Rosebery was elected Hon. President.

For nearly a decade after 1896 there was no Burns event which created world-wide interest. Then reports began to be published that the Auld Brig of Ayr was in danger of destruction. Mr. James A. Morris of Ayr saw what was likely to happen, and appealed through the press for the preservation of a structure so intimately associated with Burns, and so great an asset to the Auld Toon. On 8th May, 1905, the Town Council decided to take down and rebuild the Auld Brig, utilising for this purpose the Templeton Bequest.

Early in 1905 the Earl of Rosebery had written to Mr. R. A. Oswald—"It is very likely true that the bridge has been condemned; but in these days the resources of engineering are immense and equal, I cannot doubt, to preserve the structure, which is almost sacred. What the Town Council require is not a competent engineer to condemn, but a competent engineer to preserve, and I cannot believe that such a man cannot be found. Unless the world can be convinced that by no means is preservation possible, it will judge destruction by unanimous condemnation." This letter Mr. Oswald communicated to the Provost of Ayr, who read it to the Town Council; that body resolved to delay the destruction of the bridge, so that the public might have an opportunity of taking the place from which they themselves were debarred by the Templeton Bequest. A Voluntary Committee to obtain subscriptions was formed; and the Earl of Rosebery, who had vowed never to say another word about Burns in public, was persuaded to make a spoken appeal to Scotsmen to subscribe. On 25th September, 1906, in Ayr Town Hall, he addressed a public meeting called for the purpose of



Photo. by McGregor, Kilmarnock

EX-BAILIE WILLIAM MUNRO, J.P.

formally inaugurating the appeal to the generosity of the public. Later in the same year he addressed public meetings in Edinburgh and Glasgow, stressing the point that Scotsmen would show that their devotion to Burns was insincere if they kept their hands in the pockets of their breeches. Burns Clubs, kindred societies, and private individuals responded: the money was forthcoming, and the Auld Brig was saved. Closed to the public while the repairs were being carried out, the Auld Brig was re-opened on 29th July, 1910, by the Earl of Rosebery, who, on the same day, received the freedom of the burgh of Ayr.

The Earl of Rosebery possessed a most valuable collection of manuscripts of Burns, and also a replica of the bust-portrait of the poet painted by Alexander Nasmyth. This portrait, purchased from the Misses Cathcart of Auchendrane, for about £2100, in 1905, the late Earl bequeathed to the Corporation of Glasgow, for preservation in the Art Galleries at Kelvingrove.

ANDREW M'CALLUM.

MR. WILLIAM MUNRO, J.P.,

Hon. Vice-President of the Burns Federation.

Ex-Bailie William Munro, J.P., died at Prestwick on 25th July, 1929, in his 72nd year. Mr. Munro was for nearly forty years one of Kilmarnock's best known and most popular citizens; his interests and activities were many and varied, and brought him in contact with most sections of the community. He was for many years a member of Town Council; and he was also a prominent member of the local Burns Club, whose President he became in 1912. He frequently represented his Club at the annual meetings of the Burns Federation, of which he was elected a Vice-President in 1910, becoming an Hon. Vice-President on its reconstitution four years ago.

SIR JOHN GRAHAM OF FINTRY.

Sir John James Graham, K.C.M.G., died at Cape Town on 17th December, 1928, in his 81st year. His passing is recorded here because of the fact that he was the direct descendant of Robert Graham (12th) of Fintry, who was Burns's best friend during the closing years of the poet's life. Sir John Graham was "an outstanding embodiment of the Cape Civil Servant of the old school, a man of singular administrative ability, with a high sense of the responsibilities of his office, and unsparing in his devotion to duty." The designation "of Fintry" is now borne by his eldest son, Mr. Robert Graham, who is an Hon. President of the Burns Federation.

MR. JOSEPH JACOBS, PH.M., SC.D.

Dr. Joseph Jacobs died at his home in Atlanta, Ga., on 7th September, 1929, in his 71st year. "A pioneer Atlantan, and one of the notable druggists of the U.S. nation," Dr. Jacobs took a leading part in the foundation thirty-three years ago of the Burns Club of Atlanta. He was one of the delegates from the United States to the annual meeting of the Federation at Aberdeen in 1928, and on that occasion expressed his personal indebtedness for the encouragement and inspiration he had received from the writings of Burns. It was largely through his advocacy that the Burns Club of Atlanta at its last annual meeting resolved that each member of the Club should receive a copy of the *Burns Chronicle*, annually as published.

Dr. Jacobs contributed to the *Chronicle* of 1928 a sketch of the history of the Club which he had helped to establish; and the present issue contains a brief article—"What is thought of Burns by Americans"—which he sent to the Hon. Secretary of the Federation only four weeks before he died, with the suggestion that it be read to the annual meeting at Troon or printed in the *Chronicle*.



MR. JOSEPH JACOBS, PH.M., SC.D.
(of Atlanta, Ga., U.S.A.)

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

Burns: poetry and prose. With essays by Mackenzie, Jeffrey, Carlyle, and others. With an introduction and notes by R. Dewar. (Oxford: Clarendon Press; 3/6.)

This volume—one of the “Clarendon series of English literature”—contains a selection of about fifty of Burns’s poems and songs—some in whole, others in part—and excerpts from about half that number of his compositions in prose. A critical “Introduction” to the volume is followed by brief extracts from criticisms of Burns and his writings by Carlyle, Henley, Jeffrey, Lockhart, Mackenzie, Raleigh, and Stevenson; and forty pages of informative notes are added.

Though Professor Dewar’s selections form a very small portion of Burns’s contribution to literature, and excerpts are not very satisfying either to student or reader, they should serve as a good introduction to Burns the poet and the letter-writer; and doubtless will be found useful in schools, as well as by those desirous of making a first acquaintance with him. They are the work of a scholar, who has made good use of the work of his predecessors—especially Henley and Henderson. The portrait prefixed to the volume is said to be “From the engraving by Rogers, after the (*sic*) painting by Nasmyth.” Surely not!

Life of Robert Burns. By Rev. J. C. Higgins, M.A., B.D., Minister Emeritus of Tarbolton. [New edition.] With illustrations, notes, appendices, itineraries, and map. (Kilmarnock: “Standard” Press; 7/6.)

When the industrious Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers died in the autumn of 1890 he was engaged upon *The Book of Robert Burns*, one of the most useful works in the whole range of Burns literature. Through the Grampian Club he had published the first two volumes of the work; and for a proposed third—and last—volume had completed a long introductory sketch of the “Lineage” of Burns, and gathered a mass of material for a *Life* of the poet. None but Rogers himself could have utilised the material he had brought together, and so the writing of a memoir had to be entrusted

to another hand. The Rev. J. C. Higgins, minister of Tarbolton Parish, undertook the task, and his *Life of Burns* forms (with Rogers's introductory chapter) the third volume of *The Book of Burns* (1891). The biography was subsequently reprinted in a volume of more convenient size than the Grampian Club quarto. Both editions having been long out-of-print, Mr. Higgins, now retired from the active duties of the ministry, has revised the work, and a new edition has been issued in a handsome volume, well printed at the Kilmarnock "Standard" Press, and illustrated by a very fine series of photographs taken by Mr. Thomas S. Ferguson of Kilmarnock.

In nine chapters Mr. Higgins recounts the oft-told story of Burns's career from his birth at Alloway 171 years ago till his death at Dumfries 37 years later. He writes in an interesting manner, though some may dislike his moralisings, and we could well spare his references to "poor Burns." He quotes freely from the bard's poetry and prose, and from sketches by those who saw or knew him—Murdoch and Sillar, Sir Walter Scott and James Gray, Dugald Stewart and Josiah Walker—as well as from Gilbert Burns's letters. He appears to have perused much of the biographical material that has been printed during the last 40 years, and to have incorporated in his narrative the more important portions of it. That his revision has been carefully done may be illustrated by his treatment of Burns's brief sojourn at Kirkoswald. In his first edition, accepting Gilbert Burns's statement, Mr. Higgins placed this in 1777, during the Lochlea period; now, however, preferring to "accept Burns's own statement as to the date, on the ground that he was much more likely to be spared from the work at Mount Oliphant than from that of Lochlea," he ascribes the visit to 1775—in Burns's "seventeenth summer." On certain points—*e.g.*, when he is dealing with the mysterious "Ellison Begbie"—Mr. Higgins may be thought too dogmatic; many will disagree with his inclination to accept John Syme's story of the composition of "Scots wha hae"; and few students of Burns will support him in his contention that Currie "performed his task faithfully and well."

Numerous notes at the foot of pages are supplemented by others, more detailed, at the end of the volume. and several appendices incorporate useful information regarding the poet's family, his connection with freemasonry, and his religious teachings.

Some minor errors may be noted for correction in the next edition of the book. The poet's "medical attendant, Dr. Alexander Wood," was not "of Mauchline" (page

114); Mr. John Wilson Williamson was not "of West Sideland" (page 138), but "of Westsidewood"; and "Wee Johnie" was neither the printer of Burns's first edition nor "a Mauchline grocer of the same name" (page 227)—the identification may be found in a volume of the *Burns Chronicle*. Mr. Higgins consistently mis-spells the name of Mary Campbell's birthplace—Auchamore; and he is probably the only person living who believes that the drucken Miller Goudie told the truth when he said that he had "met the poet" (page 231).

This new edition of Mr. Higgins's book is one of the best of the numerous biographies of the national poet, and may be recommended particularly to the reader who wishes to have in moderate compass the fascinating story of the life of Burns; though doubtless that reader will wish that the list of Illustrations had contained reference to the pages at which they are to be found and—even more important—that an index to the *Life* had been provided.

Robert Burns and his rhyming friends. Collected and edited by John D. Ross, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot. With bibliographical and biographical notes and a glossary, by George F. Black, Ph.D. (Stirling: Eneas Mackay; 3/6.)

Dr. Ross is as industrious as ever. Here is yet another compilation by him, and this one is certainly not the least interesting of the many volumes for which he has made himself responsible. In *Robert Burns and his rhyming friends* he has assembled some twenty of the numerous rhyming epistles and short poems that were addressed to the poet during his lifetime. Most of the pieces are in the Scots dialect, and are of more interest than value as poetry. Doubtless Burns was pleased and amused by the more or less poetic letters that were thrown at him by admirers; though these ebullitions were also in part responsible for his writing to a correspondent that "My success has encouraged such a shoal of ill-spawned monsters to crawl into public notice, under the title of Scots poets, that the very term Scots poetry borders on the burlesque."

Dr. Ross's volume prints two of the numerous "Replies" to Burns's "Address to the Deil," included in his first volume (1786). The two selected are those by the unfortunate Ebenezer Picken and by "James Ditchburn"—of whom nothing appears to be known: the name is probably a pseudonym. These are followed by several pieces that

were sent to the poet or were printed in newspapers or magazines. They include the well-known poems by the blind Dr. Thomas Blacklock, Janet Little, Mrs. Elizabeth Scot of Wauchope, David Sillar, and the Rev. John Skinner of Linshart, whose letter Burns informed Peggy Chalmers "is by far the finest poetic compliment I ever got." But for their association with Burns most of the pieces would have been forgotten by now; that association, however, justifies Dr. Ross's editorial work. It is a convenience to have them together in a volume, for easy reference; and the biographical and bibliographical notes contributed by Dr. George F. Black, of New York Public Library, should be useful to many readers.

John Murdoch, tutor of Robert Burns. By William Will. (Glasgow: Privately reprinted from *Burns Chronicle*, 1929, by William Hodge and Company, Ltd.; Not for sale.)

Mr. Will, an Hon. President of the Burns Federation and the Hon. Secretary of the Vernacular Circle of the Burns Club of London, has reprinted in book form the tribute to the memory of John Murdoch which he paid in last year's *Burns Chronicle*. That tribute was made possible through prolonged research by Mr. Will into Murdoch's life in London, to which he went from Ayr in 1776 and in which he resided for nearly fifty years: Mr. Will was able to tell—for the first time—the story of the unfortunate Murdoch from the days of his tutorship of William Burnes's sons till his death in the metropolis in 1824. In supplement of the article, letters written by Burns to his former teacher, and by Murdoch to Burns, to Joseph Cooper Walker, to Dr. James Currie, and to Robert Hartley Cromek were given. None who knows his Burns will disagree with Mr. Will's conclusion that "it was John Murdoch—the Ayrshire schoolmaster; the London teacher, bookseller, and publisher; the English tutor of Talleyrand—who helped largely to make Robert Burns articulate."

Mr. Will's reprint of his article includes also the "Murdoch correspondence," as well as the illustration of Murdoch's house in the Sandgate of Ayr—where Burns lodged with him—and the facsimile of his letter of 22nd August, 1799, to Dr. James Currie. The book is beautifully produced, and forms a worthy—if belated—tribute to the memory of a worthy man.

Vancouver's tribute to Burns. (Vancouver, Canada : Burns Fellowship.)

"Published to commemorate the unveiling of a statue to Scotland's Immortal Bard in Stanley Park," this volume records the history of the formation in 1924 of the Vancouver Burns Fellowship and the subsequent steps taken by its members to "honor Burns's memory by the erection of a suitable memorial." A statue fund was inaugurated in August of 1925; a replica of the late Mr. George E. Lawson's representation (at Ayr) of Burns, the cast of which was found to be in existence, was selected as the memorial; and the statue was unveiled in August of 1928, just three years after the fund had been started. That is a record on which Vancouver may well pride itself.

The commemorative volume contains a verbatim report of the proceedings in Vancouver on 25th August, 1928: at the unveiling of the statue in Stanley Park by the Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald; and at the dinner in the Hotel Georgia, where Mr. MacDonald proposed "The Immortal Memory of Robert Burns." The day was memorable for the people of British Columbia, and the speeches delivered at both functions were worthy of the occasion.

The tribute, which has been edited by Messrs. A. Fraser Reid and James Fraser, is attractively-printed on toned paper and profusely illustrated.

The poems of Clarinda. With a biographical sketch of the heroine, by John D. Ross, LL.D. (Stirling: Eneas Mackay; 2/6.)

Dr. Ross has here reprinted the eleven examples of Mrs. M'Lehose's "fugitive poetry" which appear as an "Appendix" to the authorised edition (1843) of *The correspondence between Burns and Clarinda*, and has added two others which are included in the letters. The pieces were quite worth reprinting—not only for themselves, but because of the historic association of the poetess and the poet; and those who do not own the 1843 edition of the *Correspondence* should welcome this attractive reprint of the poetry, with its brief sketch of the life of the lady—the "matchless fair" who inspired "Ae fond kiss" and "My Nanie's awa." The little book is daintily bound in a black-and-gold wrapper.

The Scots year book, 1929-30. Edited by A. Bain Irvine, F.S.A.Scot. (Published at 96 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4; 1/.)

The new issue of *The Scots year book* contains much that is of literary interest, but students and readers of Burns will note particularly Mr. J. E. McLachlan's article on " 'Auld lang syne': the tune—Scottish after all." The views expressed are in opposition to Dr. William Wallace's statement (*Life and Works of Burns*, vol. ii., p. 392) that "the melody to which the song is now sung was composed by William Shield, and forms part of the overture to his opera *Rosina* (1783)."

Robert Burns Calendar, 1930. (Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., Midland Place, Derby.)

Burns calendars are so infrequently "things of beauty" that it is a pleasure to draw attention to one which has been added to the well-known Bemrose-Cooke series. This calendar for 1930, in folio size, includes half-a-dozen sheets of illustrations, reproduced in black-and-white from drawings made on the spot by Miss Marjorie C. Bates. These illustrations include the Auld Brigs of Ayr and Doon, Alloway Kirk and Monument, and the room at Mauchline in which Burns and Jean Armour began housekeeping. There are also a reproduction of Archibald Skirving's drawing of the poet, "inset" illustrations, and quotations from Burns's poetry. The Bemrose "Burns Calendar" is easily the best that has come under our notice.

J. C. E.

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NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS.

THE BURNS COTTAGE AND MONUMENT, ALLOWAY.

The number of visitors to the Cottage and the Monument at Alloway during the twelve months which ended on 30th September, 1929, shows a decrease from the number for the preceding year. The number who paid for admission to the poet's birthplace and the museum was 55,935: this is less, by 4045, than the figure for 1927-28. At the Monument during the same period 36,697 persons passed through the turnstile, this being a decrease of 4869 from 1927-28. The total number of visitors was 92,632.

NEWS—FROM AMERICA.

The article on "Robert Burns" in the new—the fourteenth—edition of *The Encyclopædia Britannica* (1929) has an illustration of the birthplace at Alloway. The caption to the picture tells that it represents "The cottage in Ayr, Scotland, where Robert Burns, then 27 years of age, produced the first volume of his verse."

A BURNS PHONOFILM.

Work is proceeding on a British "talkie" of the life of Burns or rather, as its director calls it, "The Loves of Burns." The interior scenes are being made at the Imperial Sound Studios at Elstree; the exterior scenes will be made in the Highlands and at Edinburgh. The part of Burns is being taken by Mr. Joseph Hislop, who will sing several of the poet's songs; and three "loves" are to appear—Jean Armour, "Highland Mary," and "Clarinda." There will be also "Poesie-Nansie" and her daughter Jess; as well as a "Lord Farquhar."

BURNS'S FIRST COMMONPLACE BOOK.

By the kind permission of its owner, Sir Alfred J. Law, M.P., of Honresfeld, the earlier of the poet's Commonplace

Books—begun at Lochlea in 1783 and finished at Mossiel in 1785—has been photographed, and will be published in facsimile next spring by Messrs. Gowans and Gray of Glasgow. The volume—folio in size—will contain also a typographical transcript of the 44 leaves of manuscript, an introduction by Mr. Davidson Cook and Mr. J. C. Ewing, and a reproduction — as frontispiece — of a probably-unique “state” of the Walker-Cousins engraving of Nasmyth’s bust-portrait of Burns.

“ BONIE LESLEY.”

A restored monument, erected in 1784 by Robert Baillie of Mayville, near Stevenston (Ayrshire), to the memory of his wife and his daughter Maria, was unveiled on Saturday, 15th June, 1929, by Mrs. Joseph Kirkland of Auchenharvie, and handed over to the care of the local Parish Council. The monument had fallen to pieces, and was restored and re-erected at Glencairn Street by the Stevenston Parish Church Young Men and Women’s Guild.

Robert Baillie was father of Lesley Baillie, to whom Burns refers in letters—particularly in that of 22nd August, 1792, to Mrs. Dunlop; whom he described, to Alexander Cunningham, as “ the most beautiful, elegant woman in the world ”; and on whom he composed the song “ Bonie Lesley.”

“ RELICS ” OF BURNS.

I.—In the auction-rooms of Messrs. Puttick & Simpson (London) on 2nd August, 1929, there was offered (Lot 224): “ An Oval Leather Snuff-Box, with the Poet’s initials ‘ R. B.’ engraved on silver shield on the lid; with Sworn Certificate of Authenticity.”

Robert Burns appears to have had the largest collection of snuff-boxes that ever was brought together: larger even than that of Lord Petersham, who is said to have had one for each day of the year!

II.—In the auction-rooms of Messrs. Sotheby & Co. (London) on 20th December, 1929, there was offered (Lot 938): “ A silk Waistcoat with purple, brown and cream coloured stripes, with collar, buttoning on either side with seven buttons; and a pair of mourning kid Gloves with black silk band at the wrists.—The waistcoat has written on the back of it: ‘ R. Burns’ (the Poet) waistcoat—Purchased

by S. W. R. Leigh, Esquire, Dartmouth, A.D. 1796,' in contemporary writing; and a certificate from Mr. J. D. C. Puddicombe (dated 1899), to whom it had descended from Mr. Leigh, accompanies the lot."

So Jean Armour was *selling* articles from the poet's wardrobe in 1796—the year of his death—and to an Englishman, too!

III.—A delegate to the Conference at Troon brought with him the startling information that the trowel which was used to repair the "clay biggin" at Alloway in February, 1759—when, as Gilbert Burns tells, "a part of the gable fell out"—is still in existence: a highly-treasured relic.

Surely this is "the limit"!

J. C. E.

BURNS'S LETTERS TO THOMAS BOYD.

Mr. David Robertson of Kirkcaldy writes—

"In the *Burns Chronicle* for 1926 you print three unpublished letters from Burns to Thomas Boyd, builder of the poet's house at Ellisland; and, on page 105 of the volume, make a conjecture that the first two of them—which are undated—were written 'doubtless in the autumn of 1788.' The dates of these productions may be a small matter, but, as a student of all pertaining to Burns, I like to have precision where that is attainable. I think you will find the key to the correct dates of these letters by referring to a letter from Burns to his brother William, printed in Vol. III., page 43, of the Chambers-Wallace edition. The 1st March, 1789, was a Sunday; and I would date the first of these two letters 'Sunday morn: 15th February, 1789,' and the second 'Sunday morn: 1st March, 1789.'"

BURNS CLUB NOTES.

36 : ROSEBERY BURNS CLUB, GLASGOW.

The forty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Club was held in the Burns House Club on 23rd April, 1929. Mr. T. Stewart Barrie, M.B., Ch.B., presided.

The Secretary reported that 17 members had been added during the year. The Annual Outing, which took place on 20th May to Dumfries, was thoroughly enjoyed by all the members and friends present. During the year the lectures and social evenings were well attended. The Annual Dinner was held in Arcade Café; the toast of "The Immortal Memory" was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Andrew.

The Children's Competitions were held as in former years: Singing and Reciting Competitions in Grove Street Public School, and Essay Competitions in Whitehill and Victoria Park Drive H.G. Schools.

A tablet on the house of Hugh Rodger, Schoolmaster at Kirkoswald, where the poet attended in 1775, was erected by the Club and unveiled on 29th June by the Marchioness of Ailsa.

SYLLABUS 1929-30.

- 1929—Oct. 8. Opening Meeting: Address by Andrew Aitken.
Nov. 12. "The Story of Writing and the Evolution of the Book," by John S. Clarke, M.P.
Dec. 10. "Burns at Home," by Chas. S. Dougall, M.A., J.P.
1930—Jan. 25. Anniversary Dinner: "The Immortal Memory," to be proposed by Lt.-Col. J. G. Thom, D.S.O., M.C.
Feb. 7. School Children's Competition: Grove Street School, Woodside Halls.
,, 11. "Scotland in the time of Burns," by John McVie.
Mar. 11. "Tamerlane, The earth shaken," by Bailie J. Izett, J.P.
Apr. 22. Annual Business Meeting.
June. Annual Outing.

A. W. ALEXANDER,
Hon. Secy.

40: ABERDEEN BURNS CLUB.

SYLLABUS 1929-30.

- 1929—Oct. 7. Presidential Address: "Burns's Tour through the Central Highlands of Scotland."
 „ 31. Hallowe'en Night.
 Nov. 4. Ladies' Night.
 „ 29. St. Andrew's Night Celebrations.
 Dec. 2. "The Vernacular," by Wm. Williams, M.A.
 1930—Jan. 6. "Burns Life and Country," by Parish Councillor James Longmore, J.P.
 „ 25. Annual Supper: "The Immortal Memory," by Rev. J. Esslemont Adams, D.S.O., M.C., D.D.
 Feb. 3. "Scottish Vernacular Speech—What it is and Where it comes from," by G. M. Fraser, City Librarian.
 Mar. 3. "Some Heroines of Burns Songs," by Wm. Clark Mitchell.
 Apr. 21. Annual Meeting.
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44: FORFAR BURNS CLUB.

Through the enterprise of a few local enthusiasts the Forfar Burns Club was resuscitated in 1927, after having been in abeyance for twenty-five years. The following Committee of Management was appointed, and under its careful nursing the membership now stands at 170. Committee—President, Provost Dr. J. A. Lowson; Vice-President, A. C. Dalgety; Hon. Secretary, R. W. Dill; Hon. Treasurer, Provost Dr. Lowson; with ex-Bailie W. Coutts, W. H. M'Laren, Alex. M'Laren, Jas. N. Graham, Jas. N. Strachan, and Arthur Thomson. A set of Rules was drawn up, and confirmed, for the management of the Club, and the old number of 44 was obtained on becoming re-affiliated with the Federation.

The Festival of St. Andrew was duly celebrated, and proved a great success. The Rev. A. Wylie-Smith, B.D., was the speaker; an appropriate toast-list was submitted, while the proceedings were enlivened by a really excellent programme. The first Annual Meeting of the reconstructed Club took place in October, 1927, when Provost Dr. Lowson gave a racy outline of the Committee's work. On 3rd January, 1929, what was acknowledged to be one of the

most successful Scottish Concerts of the season was given in the Reid Hall, under the auspices of the Club. The Anniversary Dinner was celebrated on 25th January, 1929, and was a huge success. Mr. A. C. Dalgety presided over an attendance of 120, and the Rev. Wm. W. G. Donaldson in a glowing speech gave "The Immortal Memory." A splendid toast-list and programme was sustained and highly enjoyed.

The Club deserves a special word of commendation for the very successful competitions in singing and speaking in Scottish verse conducted during last session. Four beautiful silver medals and 20 handsome books were presented for competition, in addition to a number of Certificates or Diplomas. About 400 children took part in the contests, which proved how enthusiastic the bairns were in the competitions.

We are to have an address by the Rev. Harry Rorison, M.A., on St. Andrew's Night; and Sheriff Macdonald has consented to propose "The Immortal Memory" at the Annual Dinner. A Concert Party has been engaged for the Scottish Concert in January next, while the Children's Competitions are to take place in April, evidence that the Forfar Burns Club is really making a splendid effort to foster in our midst a greater love of the works of our National Bard.

In presenting a report on the Conference of the Federation at Troon, Mr. J. T. Ewen made a strong appeal on behalf of the *Burns Chronicle*, with the result that the Secretary was able to secure orders for 22 copies.

R. W. DILL,
Hon. Secy.

49: BRIDGETON (GLASGOW) BURNS CLUB.

This year, the 59th of our Club, records another step forward in its successful history, this time under the Presidency of Mr. James Templeton.

The Annual Excursion on 12th June, by train to Dumfries and motor run to Ellisland, Auldgirth Bridge, Nith Valley, Maxwelltown, Cairn Valley, and back to Dumfries, and afterwards visiting the various points of interest connected with the National Bard, was a most successful outing.

The Tattie and Herrin' Supper in October was held in the Trades' Hall and addressed by ex-President Dr. James Devon; the Ladies' Night in December was held in the Grosvenor Restaurant; the Anniversary Dinner on the 25th January, when Dr. Towers Hardie ably upheld the traditions of the Club's orations; and the Ladies' Night in February,

when Councillor Ninian Macwhannell gave his lecture on "Braid Scots Verse," with illustrations, were successful gatherings, and much appreciated by those who were fortunate in being present.

The educational work in connection with the School Competitions still continues to be a source of pleasure to great numbers of School Teachers and Scholars. From the 29 schools in the Bridgeton, Dennistoun, and Parkhead districts, 5619 scholars entered for the various Competitions, namely—Choir, Solo Singing, Elocution, and Class Competitions. The successful Choirs were—Senior, Thomson Street School; Junior, Dennistoun School. The Annual Concert and Presentation of Prizes took place in Bellgrove Public Halls on Friday, 11th January, when the Silver Shield, Silver Cup, 1 Gold Medal, 5 Silver Medals, and 181 Book Prizes were handed to the various successful competitors.

During the year 54 new Life-members were added to the roll.

SYLLABUS 1929-30.

- 1929—Oct. 25. Tattie and Herrin' Supper in Trades' Hall:
Guest: James Lucas, M.A.; Subject:
"Scottish Humour."
Nov. 29. School Competitions in John Street H.G.
School, Tullis Street. Examiners: Miss
Nan Macdonald; Peter White, J.P.;
George Newton, and Robert Allan.
Dec. 6. Ladies' Night: Whist, Dinner, and Music.
1930—Jan. 17. Annual Concert and Distribution of Prizes
in Bridgeton Public Hall, London Road.
,, 25. 60th Anniversary Dinner in Grosvenor
Banqueting Hall, Gordon Street: "The
Immortal Memory," by Sir Joseph Dobbie,
S.S.C., President of the Burns Federation.
Feb. 21. Musical Evening arranged by Mrs. Adam C.
Hay; Address by Rev. J. M'Callum
Robertson, M.A.; subject: "Robert
Burns."

JOHN G. S. SPROLL,
Hon. Secy.

53: GOVAN FAIRFIELD (GLASGOW) BURNS CLUB.

SYLLABUS 1929-30.

- 1929—Sep. 4. Members' Night.
Oct. 2. David Thomson's Concert Party.
Nov. 6. "Tour in Canada and United States," by
Duncan G. Martin.

- 1929—Dec. 4. "Burns and the Borders," by Andrew M'Callum.
- 1930—Jan. 14. "The Appeal of Robert Burns," by John L. Hardie, M.A., Ed.B.
- „ 25. Annual Festival: "The Immortal Memory," by Ivan E. Smith, M.A., B.Sc.
- Feb. 5. "Anecdotes of Burns—Probable and Improbable," By David Blair, M.A., F.E.I.S.
- Mar. 5. Mrs. Betty Govan's Concert Party.
- Apr. 2. Annual Meeting.

68: SANDYFORD (GLASGOW) BURNS CLUB.

The thirty-sixth Annual General Meeting of the Club was held in the Burns House Club on Wednesday, 20th March, 1929, under the chairmanship of the President, Mr. David M. Hutchison, LL.B.

A noteworthy feature of the year was the inauguration, on the initiative of Mr. J. Graham Greig, of a Club Fund for benevolent purposes. A box for the receipt of donations, made from wood that formed part of the roof of "Poosie-Nansie's," was gifted by Mr. Hutchison.

The High School Essay Prize, sponsored by the Club, was awarded to Master Robert C. Boyle. The subject, "The Poetry of Burns, its influence on later literature," was found to present more difficulties to the youthful essayists than did last year's theme, "Burns as a critic of his age"; but the winning essay showed wide reading and a definite gift of selection.

The toast of "The Immortal Memory" at the Anniversary Dinner and Ball held in the Rhul Restaurant was given by Professor Charles A. Martin, of the French Language and Literature Chair in Glasgow University. Dr. Martin claimed that of all foreign poets Burns was the most akin to the French genius. He was the spiritual peer of their great prose writers, Montaigne, Rabelais, and Voltaire; and his writings, with theirs, would be taken in every age as a re-statement of the spirit of humanism. In no other European country was Burns more splendidly edited than in France. The classic *Life* by Angellier was but the flowering of an heroic chaplet to the making of which many hands had gone.

For the third year in succession the Club had the luck of the "one fine day" in a spell of broken weather for the Annual Outing on Tuesday, 4th June. Taymouth Castle

was the rendezvous, and a party of 134 ladies and gentlemen made the journey. In the course of the luncheon the Rev. Mr. Gillies, minister of Kenmore and the local historian, described the features of the Castle, and gave a short account of some of the more outstanding events in the history of the district.

The Club provided the runners-up winning rink in the McLennan Bowling Cup Competition. The rink consisted of Messrs. Peter Ferguson, George Gibson, John Reid, and Allan Wright (skip).

The obituary of the year includes the names of the senior Auditor, Mr. James M'Allister, a kindly Scot, whose rendering of the song, "The Guid Auld Toon of Glasgow," was for long a feature of the Annual Meeting; of stout-hearted Mr. John Mackay, as magnanimous as he was fearless; and of Mr. Malcolm Ross, one of the Club's original members.

ALEXANDER MILLER,

Hon. Secy.

74: GLASGOW-MAUCHLINE SOCIETY.

National Burns Memorial and Cottage Homes, Mauchline.

The Committee have pleasure in reporting that the year 1929 has been one of steady progress. Nearly £500 has been received in donations during the year, and while this is not sufficient to allow the new cottages being gone on with, still it makes that long-hoped-for event come nearer. The Tower is now well filled with interesting relics of the poet. The eleven cottages are all occupied by fine old folks. The houses are given rent free, with no taxes payable, and, in addition, each householder receives £6 per annum. The occupants are all well up in years. One of them has just died in his ninetieth year; and there are a number well over eighty, so they receive their old age pensions, and the free house and grant that is given them makes all the difference between penury and comparative comfort. During the thirty-two years since the cottages were built, the Committee have not had occasion to censure any one of the cottagers, so much do the old people value the liberty they enjoy. The cottages give practical aspiration to the poet's sympathy for the poor, and he taught us that the "best o' chieles are whyles in want." These Memorial Cottages stand in the very heart of the Burns Country. Alloway was the scene of the poet's birth, and Dumfries has the sacred trust of holding his ashes; but it was at Mauchline, while sharing the hard lot of penury, that his genius shone forth and lifted him from the plough to be the poet of humanity. The

Committee appeal to the admirers of Burns throughout the world to think of the old folks in the Cottage Homes at Mauchline, and to do something to help them. The Committee are anxious to proceed with the building of the additional five cottages as soon as possible, as there is a large number of suitable applicants waiting.

Some members of the Society again gave the old folks a very happy outing on 6th July last. Nine private motor cars assembled at the Cottage Homes and took the cottagers and their friends a two hours' motor run along the Ayrshire Coast. After their return the old people were entertained to tea in Poesie-Nansie's Hostelry. The weather was excellent, and the run was greatly enjoyed.

The Burns Federation visited the cottages in September, and our Committee were much cheered by the great interest the members took in the Tower and the Cottage Homes.

J. LEIPER GEMMILL,

President.

89: SUNDERLAND BURNS CLUB.

It is our pleasure again to report a year of steady and continued progress. The work of our President, Mr. W. Waddle, supported by a band of willing workers, has been most encouraging. The Picnic was held in June at Morpeth, where a pleasant afternoon was spent. We are indebted to Councillor Waters for conducting the party over the Town Hall and explaining many of the ancient relics. The St. Andrew's Festival was held on 28th November, 1928, and was a brilliant assembly.

The Anniversary gathering was held on 25th January, 1929, when a company of 120 ladies and gentlemen were present. The toast of "The Immortal Memory" was ably given by J. Harbottle, Esq., in a most inspiring fashion.

SYLLABUS 1928-29.

- 1928—Oct. 11. President's Address, by W. Waddle.
 ,, 25. "Burns the Lover," by J. C. Veitch,
 Darlington.
 Nov. 9. Ladies' Night.
 ,, 28. St. Andrew's Day Festival.
 Dec. 13. "My Experience in Africa," by A. Moncur.
 1929—Jan. 10. "The Romance of the Clyde," by J. McNicol.
 ,, 25. Anniversary Dinner.
 Feb. 18. "A Glimpse of the Border," by J. B. Cunningham.
 ,, 28. Burns Quotation Night.

- 1929—Mar. 14. "Burns as a Nature Observer," by W. Muir.
 „ 25. Ladies' Night.
 Apr. 11. "Dialects," by J. H. Meek.
 „ 25. Annual Meeting.

M. NEILSON,
Hon. Secy.

108 : EAST CALDER AND DISTRICT JOLLY BEGGARS BURNS CLUB.

I have much pleasure in again submitting Annual Report. Owing to so many Clubs having sprung up in this district, our membership is not so large as it was, but the same enthusiasm still exists. We have dispensed with the Hallowe'en Supper; we now devote that night to a Children's Competition, which is getting more popular every year. Parents and children alike look forward to that eventful night. The Anniversary Dinner was held in the Grapes Hotel on 8th February; "The Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. William Baxter, Hon. President of the Club, who paid an eloquent tribute to Burns. Our Chairman, Mr. Jas. Millar, has now entered his twenty-first year as President, and to show their appreciation of the great service he has rendered the Club, the members on the anniversary night presented him with a beautiful copy of Skirving's portrait of Burns. On 8th March a deputation from the "Jolly Beggars," headed by Mr. Baxter, visited Currie; their mission was to inaugurate a new Club. Mr. Baxter installed the various office-bearers into their respective posts, and presented the Club with a handsome mallet. Our Club was represented at the funeral service of the late Lord Rosebery, which was held in St. Giles.

WM. MURDOCH,
Hon. Secy.

118 : ALBANY BURNS CLUB, GLASGOW.

SYLLABUS 1929-30.

- 1929—Oct. 2. President's Address, by T. Findlay Stewart.
 Nov. 6. "The Lassies," by Jas. H. Steel, M.A., D.Litt.
 Dec. 4. "A Mediterranean Cruise," by John Paterson, F.C.S.
 1930—Jan. 25. Anniversary Dinner: "The Immortal Memory," by David Blair, M.A.
 Feb. 5. "Highland Regiments," by John Stewart Bannatyne.
 Mar. 5. Members' Night and Annual Business Meeting.

135: PARTICK WESTERN (GLASGOW) BURNS CLUB.

SYLLABUS 1929-30.

- 1929—Sep. 26. Lecture and Concert: "Burns as the Lyrical Composer," by Carleton H. Smyth.
 Oct. 31. Hallowe'en Supper.
 Nov. 28. Lecture and Concert: "Literary Glasgow," by Sir John S. Samuel.
 Dec. 26. Musical Evening, by Alf. Anderson's Party.
 1930—Jan. 24. Anniversary Dinner: "The Immortal Memory," by John L. Hardie, M.A., Ed.B.
 Feb. 27. Lecture and Concert: "The Cotter's Saturday Night," by Hugh L. Cameron.
 Mar. 27. Musical Evening, by Bob Watson and Party.
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153: SCOTTISH BURNS CLUB, GLASGOW.

This Club, founded by the late Mr. John K. M'Dowall in 1904, and which now incorporates the "Glasgow Waverley" and "Western" (1859) and "Ye Saints" (1884), and with its strong Edinburgh section, founded in 1920, is successfully continuing its 26th session. In its Jubilee year the Club lost by death not only its Founder and Director-in-Chief, but also its President, Mr. D. J. A. M'Arthur, J.P., and its Junior Vice-President, Mr. W. W. S. King.

The Club celebrated its Jubilee with "The Immortal Memory," proposed by His Grace The Duke of Montrose, C.B., C.V.O.

Mr. John Muir opened the session in October with a most interesting and instructive address on "Burns and Peru." In November Mr. P. J. Mansfield, F.R.C.O., entertained the company with a unique programme of "Negro Spirituals in Song and Story," illustrated by the Choir of Pollokshields Parish Church. Dr. James Devon in December delivered his 20th consecutive Annual Address to the Club, taking as his subject "The Resurrectionists." In January Mr. T. C. F. Brothie, of the Glasgow Art Galleries, addressed the members on "Treasure of Kelvingrove," and illustrated his lecture by lantern slides and prints. In February Mr. R. W. Brown demonstrated to the Club "The Singularity of Burns." In addition, most successful Ladies' Nights were held in October and March, first-class artistes under the direction of Mr. J. G. MacKerracher providing splendid musical evenings.

The Club continues its success on temperance principles, and for 1929-30 the following attractive programme has been arranged :—

- 1929—Oct. 7. “ The Scotland of Robert Burns,” by John S. Clarke, M.P.
 „ 28. Whist and Music (Ladies’ Night), arranged by J. G. MacKerracher.
 Nov. 25. “ A Talk about Sir Walter Scott,” by Dr. James Devon.
 Dec. 23. “ Burns’s Influence Then and Now,” by Rev. James Robertson.
 1930—Jan. 13. “ A Talk on Modern Scots Vernacular Poetry,” by W. D. Cocker.
 „ 27. “ The Immortal Memory,” proposed by Alexander L. Brown, ex-M.P. for Hawick Burghs.
 Feb. 24. “ The Auld Scots Sangs,” by Arthur J. Irvine, M.A.
 Mar. 24. Annual General Meeting; Musical Evening (Ladies’ Night), arranged by J. G. MacKerracher.

J. KEVAN M'DOWALL,
Hon. Secy.

199 : NEWBATTLE AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUB.

In submitting my report of the year’s working of the affairs of the Club, I have to congratulate the members on the completion of a very successful session. The programme outlined in our syllabus was carried through in its entirety. The papers delivered by the various speakers were of a high standard, and were much enjoyed by members and friends. Our thanks are due to the various gentlemen who devoted time and energy to our entertainment.

The Dramatic Association also filled the bill once more, with results which were on that high level we have come to expect of it. Thanks are due to the organising ability of our fellow-member, Mr. Geo. Humphrey. Our Children’s Competition, in which 250 pupils took part, also proved a record success. Thanks are due to Mr. Fowler, M.A., and his staff for the interest they took during the children’s study of the writings of our bard, and to the Adjudicator, Mr. Barns, for the excellent way in which he performed his task.

Our Old Folks Fund.—We have never had such response to this Fund since its inauguration. Thanks are due to our

Committee, members, and outside bodies for donations. I also take special notice of the Newtongrange Brake Club, which handed over the substantial sum of £20, thus putting the Fund on a good financial basis. Last Christmas we handed over £33 10s. to Mr. Syme, for payment to 134 old people. We also took 99 of the old folks for a drive through Pencaitland and Haddington; visited Bolton Churchyard, where Gilbert Burns and his mother are buried; went to Gifford, where teas were provided; thence we passed through Humble, across to Tynehead, and home. I must also make reference to the ladies, headed by Mrs. Haldane, for their work during the session.

SYLLABUS 1929-30.

- 1929—Oct. 5. Annual Business Meeting.
 Nov. 2. Monthly Meeting, Lecture, and Social:
 Paper by John Morris.
 „ 16. As Arranged.
 Dec. 7. Monthly Meeting, Lecture, and Social:
 Paper by James C. Murray.
 „ 21. As Arranged.
 1930—Jan. 11. Monthly Meeting, Lecture, and Social:
 “Scotland in the Time of Burns,” by
 John McVie.
 „ 25. Anniversary Dinner.
 Feb. 15. Monthly Meeting, Lecture, and Social:
 Paper by David Allan.
 Mar. 15. Monthly Meeting, Lecture, and Social.
 „ 29. Members’ Night.
 Apr. 12. Monthly Meeting, Lecture, and Social:
 Paper by James MacIntyre, President,
 Ayrshire Association of Burns Clubs—
 “Humour of Burns.”

JOHN FINLAY,
Hon. Secy.

202: YE CRONIES BURNS CLUB, GOVAN.

I have pleasure in again submitting Annual Report. During the session there have been five lectures, the subjects of which were: “Some aspects of Burns,” by Rev. W. R. Melrose, M.A.; “Robert Burns and Superstition,” by Mr. Andrew M’Callum; “The Vernacular,” by James Brown; “The Buchanites and Burns,” by Mr. David Blair, M.A.; and “Burns and Byron, Peasant and Peer,” by Mr. J. L. Hardie, M.A. Also five very successful Whist Drives were

held. The Annual Supper, held in Sloan's Argyll Arcade Café on 26th January, 1929, attracted a large and appreciative audience of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. James Brown, M.P., proposed the toast of "The Immortal Memory" in a manner that was greatly appreciated by every one present. The Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale replied to the toast of "Our Guests" in a very able manner. A collection taken during the evening for the Outram Miners' Relief Fund realised £3.

The Annual Meeting was held on 7th June, when all the reports were submitted and considered very satisfactory. Mr. A. P. Gowans was elected President of the Club for the coming session. Five rinks were entered for the McLennan Bowling Cup Competition, but none was successful in winning the coveted trophy. The President, the Vice-President, the Secretary, and the Past-President, Mr. J. Cuthbertson, attended the Annual Conference of the Burns Federation at Troon, and at the September meeting of the Club reported the various items of business that were brought before the Conference.

It is with sincere regret that I record the death of two of our most esteemed members: Bro. Charles Swanson, who died on 10th September, 1928; and Bro. John Potter, who died on 14th November, 1928.

JAMES RELLIE,
Hon. Secy.

207 : CAMBUSLANG WINGATE BURNS CLUB.

I have the pleasure and satisfaction to report another successful year of the Cambuslang Wingate Burns Club under the Presidency of Mr. John M'Geoch. The Annual Meeting was held on 7th September, 1929, when there was a large attendance of members. The reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer were submitted, and showed that the Club was still going strong. The Club's Hallowe'en Supper was held in Mackintosh's Hall on 27th October, 1928. Our 21st Annual Supper was held in Free Gardeners' Hall on 26th January, 1929, and "The Immortal Memory" oration was given by Bro. Alex. Cupples. Mr. Gregor Grant, Secretary of the Glasgow and District Burns Association, replied to the toast of "Kindred Clubs"; and Mrs. Thomson, of Cambuslang Mary Campbell Burns Club, replied to the toast of "The Lassies." On 3rd August, 1929, the Club held the Jubilee Anniversary and Demonstration in commemoration of the Borgia Brotherhood and the erection of the Borgia Memorial Stone, 1879-1929; and on 31st August the members had their Annual Outing to Dunfermline.

Bro. John Anderson, Hon. President, represented the Club at the Burns Federation Annual Conference, which was held in Troon. The usual monthly meetings throughout the year have been well attended by the members.

ROBT. FORRESTER,
Hon. Secy.

213: KINGSTON (GLASGOW) BURNS CLUB.

We have to report a very successful year, the debit balance of £13 at beginning of the session having been turned into a credit one of £3. At our Anniversary Dinner we collected £7 5s. for the Jean Armour Burns Houses at Mauchline.

SYLLABUS 1928-29.

- 1928—Oct. 18. "Whistle Binkie and The Laird o' Logan,"
 by Councillor Ninian Macwhannell.
 Nov. 15. Lecture, by T. C. F. Brochie.
 Dec. 20. "Lady Nairne," by Miss M. G. Thomson.
 1929—Jan. 29. "The Immortal Memory," by Robert Brown.
 Feb. 21. "Ian Maclaren," by Rev. D. B. Kyles.
 Mar. 21. "Impressions of Palestine and Egypt," by
 Rev. E. Sherwood Gunson, M.A.
 Apr. 25. Annual Meeting.

A. NEIL CAMPBELL,
Hon. Secy.

263: GLASGOW MASONIC BURNS CLUB.

At the tenth Annual Meeting reports were submitted of a very successful session, with a marked increase in membership, average attendance, and funds. The various items on the syllabus as printed in the *Burns Chronicle* (1929) were duly carried through. The two Ladies' Evenings were well attended, and gave much pleasure. The Annual Outing took place to Linlithgow, where our party were met by members of the local Burns Club, the Masonic Lodge, and the Town Council. The quaint old-world air of the Royal Burgh is a constant reminder of ancient days and ancient glory connected with important events in Scottish history. The Linlithgow friends who acted as our guides were later on entertained as guests of the Club in the Star and Garter Hotel.

The Glasgow Masonic Burns Club Challenge Shield for annual competition in a Robert Burns class for elocution, under the auspices of the Glasgow Musical Festival Association, was won by Mr. James Gallagher, Partick. This event is open to men and women over eighteen years of age; and the Shield was gifted by the Club some years ago with

the object of maintaining and extending, after leaving school, the interest aroused by the School Competitions in our National Bard's works.

"The Immortal Memory" was proposed on 24th January, 1929, by our Hon. President, the Earl of Cassillis, who is Grand Principal of all Royal Arch Masons under the Scottish Constitution. On 24th January, 1930, the toast will be submitted by one of our Hon. Vice-Presidents, Bro. J. Rankine Andrew, R.W. Provincial Grand Master-Depute of Glasgow.

SYLLABUS 1929-30.

- 1929—Sep. 27. "Some Recent Writers in Scots Verse," by
Ninian Macwhannell.
Oct. 25. "The Lasses," by James H. Steel, M.A.,
D.Litt.
Nov. 29. "Burns and the Times," by Rev. Arthur C.
Hill, D.D.
Dec. 27. Open Night and Musical Evening.
1930—Jan. 24. Annual Dinner.
Feb. 28. "Traditions and Anecdotes of Old Glasgow,"
by Andrew Aitken.
Mar. 28. "A Talk on Burns," by Rev. William T.
Morton, B.D.
Apr. 25. Annual General Meeting; Election of Office-
Bearers.

Annual Outing—Date to be announced later.

ARCHIBALD D. CAMPBELL,
Hon. Secy.

266: NEWTON JOLLY BEGGARS BURNS CLUB.

The Annual Meeting of the Club was held on 25th May, 1929, when there was a good attendance of members. The reports submitted by the Secretary and the Treasurer were of a gratifying nature, and showed the Club to be in a flourishing condition. During the session there were twelve ordinary monthly meetings, which were very well attended by the members. The Annual Supper was held in the Westburn Picture House on 26th January, 1929; there were about 100 ladies and gentlemen present. "The Immortal Memory" was proposed by Bro. Wm. Rennie, who treated his hearers to a splendid oration on the life and works of the poet. The Club's annual outing was held on 8th June, 1929, to the Burns country: Mauchline, Tarbolton, and Ayr. We also held a Gala Day for the children of Newton on 22nd June.

ALEXR. LIGHTBODY,
Hon. Secy.

282 : GLASGOW AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUBS' BOWLING
ASSOCIATION.

McLennan Cup Competition.

The thirty-first annual match took place on Tuesday, 6th August, 1929. One hundred and fourteen rinks were entered from 35 Clubs. The game was much interfered with by heavy rain. In the Burns House Club, the same evening, the result was declared by President Alex. MacLellan. The single rink entered by Partick Club was found to be best, 29 shots up. The players were A. Richmond, J. Cruickshank, Jas. Watson, and Jas. Curdie (skip). The runners-up came from Sandyford Club, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ up. The players were Geo. Gibson, Peter Ferguson, John Reid, and A. Wright (skip). Mr. Curdie formally received the custody of the Cup on the terms according to rule. He and his players received their badges, as did also the players in the second rink. Song and sentiment thereafter passed a pleasant social hour.

By the death of Mr. Alex. MacLellan on 3rd October last, the Association lost its President. As a player of merit and a valuable Club official he was in high standing in the bowling world. For many years Mr. MacLellan played in the McLennan Cup Competition, and in 1924 was skip of a rink from Partick Western Club which won the trophy. He entered the Committee in that same year, and his experienced knowledge was of great value.

ROBT. PARKER,
Secretary.

307 : EDINBURGH AYRSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

SYLLABUS 1929-30.

- 1929—Oct. 11. At Home : Address on "Ayrshire in Literature," by Rev. T. F. Harkness Graham, B.D.
 Nov. 8. Dance.
 Dec. 7. Children's Party.
 1930—Jan. 17. Burns Night : "The Immortal Memory," by J. Stewart Seggie, C.A., F.S.A.A.
 Feb. 14. Whist Drive.
 Mar. 14. At Home : Address on "Modern Vernacular Poets," by Ninian Macwhannell, F.R.I.B.A.

310: MAUCHLINE BURNS CLUB.

Our Club continues to flourish, the meetings all being taken advantage of not only by our own members but by many delegates from other Ayrshire Clubs.

The Anniversary Dinner was a great success; a special feature of it being the broadcast to all stations. The toast of the evening, "The Immortal Memory," was given by Dr. Joseph Hunter, in a speech which will rank as one of the finest ever broadcast. An enjoyable programme of Scottish song and recitation was also greatly appreciated.

The School Children's Competition was again successfully carried through in Singing and Reciting. Federation Certificates were awarded, along with copies of the poet's works, to winners in all the classes.

On 16th January a concert was held in aid of the Burns Homes of Mauchline; as a result we were able to hand over a useful donation to each of these very deserving institutions.

SYLLABUS 1929-30.

- 1929—Sep. 19. General Meeting: "A Common Man and Poetry," by Joe Corrie.
 Oct. 31. Hallowe'en Party.
 Nov. 14. General Meeting: "Burns," by J. Taylor Gibb.
 „ 28. School Children's Competition Concert.
 Dec. 12. General Meeting: "A Talk on the Burns Cult," by Rev. J. C. Higgins, B.D.
- 1930—Jan. 16. Concert.
 „ 25. Annual Celebration of the Poet's Birth.
 Feb. 13. General Meeting: "The Jolly Beggars," by Geo. Campbell.
 „ 27. Annual General Meeting.

JAMES DUNLOP,
Hon. Secy.

314: SCOTTISH BURNS CLUB, EDINBURGH.

SYLLABUS 1929-30.

- 1929—Oct. 11. Open Meeting: Scottish Concert, with Orchestral Interludes, directed by A. M. Ross.
 Nov. 8. "Burns in a New Light," by Rev. George L. Stewart.
 „ 22. Open Meeting: Whist Drive.
 Dec. 13. "Gleanings from Gretna," by R. P. M'Dougall.

- 1930—Jan. 10. Open Meeting : Dramatic and Musical Evening, arranged by A. Drysdale Patterson and D. J. M'Arthur.
 ,, 24. Anniversary Dinner : " The Immortal Memory," by Professor Charles Sarolea.
 Feb. 14. " Manuscripts in the National Library of Scotland," by H. W. Meikle, D.Litt.
 ,, 28. Open Meeting : Whist Drive.
 Mar. 14. " Modern Vernacular Verse," by W. D. Cocker.
 ,, 28. Annual General Meeting.
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340 : BALERNO BURNS CLUB.

SYLLABUS 1928-29.

- 1928—Oct. 6. " Early Life of Burns," by Wm. Esson.
 Nov. 23. " Visit to America," by John Stark.
 Dec. 7. Children's Competition.
 ,, 21. Annual Business Meeting.
 1929—Jan. 25. Anniversary Dinner : " The Immortal Memory," by John Millar, jun.
 Feb. 15. " Edinburgh in 18th Century," by Wm. C. Scott.
 Mar. 29. Concert, by Mr. Rae's Party.
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373 : RED HILL BURNS CLUB.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT, 1928-29.

Following on the precedent whereby the retiring President summarises the work accomplished during his term of office, I have much pleasure in offering you the following report on the session 1928-29 :—

In accordance with your wishes, I entered upon my second term as your President last April, and, with an enthusiastic band of officers and a strong Committee to assist me, began the year's labours with a good heart.

Last session would have been remarkable in the history of our Club even if it bore witness only to the consummation of the previous year's hopes, namely, the entering into possession of this building, which we were enabled to do by reason of the success of our first Bazaar and the ready assist-

ance of one of ourselves (Bro. Bowman). But, as if to make the session a "super" year, we had, in addition, a most successful Picnic on Dingaans Day, followed by the chief event of all—the official opening of the Hall by the first President of this Club, in the presence of a representative gathering of friends and well-wishers. This event, which was "rounded off" by the largest and most successful Supper in our history, has had the result of giving us a wider publicity.

The session saw also the formation of the first offshoot of our Club, namely, the Dramatic and Literary Circle, of whose worth we have had good measure in the two "open" nights of our last year's calendar. A new venture of this kind, after the first enthusiasms have passed, has generally to pass through a time of trial and stress, and the Circle has proved no exception to this rule; but the fact that its members, though smaller in number than seemed probable at the beginning, are to-day a virile and active body augurs well for its future. We have done what we could to assist them during the past year, and will, I am sure, continue this assistance in the future.

We organised and carried through a most successful Scottish Ball in August last, preceded and followed by many other social gatherings, not the least of which were those of Hallowe'en and Hogmanay. It has been increasingly borne upon us that, as possession of a Hall is now accomplished, we should make full use of our property in the interests of our members, families, and friends, by having weekly or fortnightly social gatherings—not necessarily of the dancing-class type; and the success achieved by a "cup-and-saucer" social and the two recent bridge evenings points to there being an opening for such events. It is, therefore, a recommendation to the incoming Executive that they look favourably upon the proposal to make such events and the weekly "games" evening—already sanctioned—regular features of our Club programme.

One outstanding change in the ordinary policy of the Club calls for mention: I refer to the bringing in of ladies on the big event—the Supper. Although small in numbers, I am sure their presence at their first official Banquet helped to brighten what proved to be a notable evening, and I have no doubt we may look forward to their attendance in increasing numbers at future Suppers.

Of this closing year's final effort—our second Bazaar—I cannot announce the result as I was in a position to do last year at this time; but, with a longer period to prepare our effort than we had last year, and a good deal of enthusiasm

and effective organising on view on all sides, the result should be outstanding.

In conclusion, I should like to express my sincere thanks to all members, their families and friends, who have supported the efforts of the officers, Committee, and myself to carry on this Club in a manner entirely fitting to its great traditions, and to express the hope that our successors may have the same measure of support and sympathy in the coming year.

380 : FALKIRK CROSS KEYS BURNS CLUB.

SYLLABUS 1929-30.

1929—Sep. 26. Annual Business Meeting, and Musical Entertainment by Party of Grahamston Burns Club.

Oct. 31. Opening Address: "The Renaissance of Scottish Poetry," by Rev. W. E. W. B. Dempster, M.A.

Nov. 28. "Edgar Allan Poe," by Harry Imrie.

Dec. 27. "Homes and Haunts of Robert Burns," by John M'Alpine.

1930—Jan. 24. Annual Dinner: "The Immortal Memory," by John Stewart, B.Sc.

Feb. 27. "Ballads and Songs of Scotland," by John T. Borland.

Mar. 27. "Social Life of Scotland in 18th Century," by Geo. Robertson.

381 : GREATER NEW YORK MASONIC BURNS CLUB.

We have now completed our second year. In the past session we had a very successful Burns Dinner, in addition to the following lectures, which were enjoyed by all who heard them:—

"Scottish Men of Mark," by our Chaplain, Bro. William Ritchie.

"Tannahill and his Poems," by our Bard, Bro. James F. Knox.

"The Influence of Burns on the Poets of America," by William Pinckney Hamilton, jun.

"Scotland," by Vice-President David R. Cunnison.

"Lady Nairne and her Songs," by Vice-President John Duncanson.

“ Scotland,” by Geo. B. Class, of Yonkers Burns Club.

During the session we organised a “ Trip to the Land of Burns ” by the Anchor Liner “ Transylvania.” This, although successful, might have been a bigger success had we been able to complete the arrangements earlier in the year. During the year we lost three members by death. Our Club will pay a visit to Yonkers Burns Club in November, when our officers are to be made honorary members, and when we hope to be able to inform you that Yonkers Burns Club have decided to become federated.

A. A. McWILLIAM,
Secretary.

397: ESK BURNS CLUB (MUSSELBURGH).

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report. Under our genial Chairman, ex-Councillor W. C. Macgregor, we have had a successful season. Our Anniversary Dinner was held in the Town Hall on Friday, 25th January, presided over by the President. “ The Immortal Memory ” was proposed by Mr. J. Fraser Cunninghame, M.B.E., J.P., in a manner not readily to be forgotten by those present. A feature of the evening was the musical entertainment contributed by Mrs. Brooks, Miss Collyns, Mrs. Murray, Messrs. Tom Munro and Monteith; Saxophone by Mr. D. Lawson; and Violin selections by the Messrs. Murray. A Dramatic Entertainment was given in Inveresk Parish Hall by the Newbattle and District Burns Club, under the direction of Mr. Humphrey, in aid of the Miners’ Relief Fund. The Chairman of the evening, Sir Joseph Dobbie, was introduced to the audience by Treasurer Turnbull, Musselburgh. A Lantern Lecture was held in the commercial room of the Arms Hotel, when the President gave a lecture on “ Burns the Man and his Songs.”

WILLIAM D. MOFFAT,
Hon. Secy.

399: ST. RINGANS BURNS CLUB.

I have much pleasure in submitting the first Report of our Club. In November last we held a School Children’s Competition in Elocution and Singing of Burns’s Works. We had 50 entries for both sections; and hope to have a bigger entry this year. On New Year’s Day we entertained the Old Age pensioners of the village to dinner in the Mission Hall. Our Hon. President, Dean of Guild M’Allister, presided over a company of about fifty. These old people look forward to this annual affair, and greatly appreciate it.

At the Anniversary Dinner our President, Mr. Pollock, presided over a company of about eighty. "The Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. Thomas Edgar, who was afterwards congratulated by the Rev. E. R. Jones on the creditable manner in which he had treated his subject. We had our Annual Drive to Ayr on 10th August. We went *via* Strathaven to Mauchline, where Mr. Dunlop, Secretary of Mauchline Burns Club, pointed out the places of interest to our members. We then proceeded to Ayr. Our company numbered 86.

We are looking forward to a better year, as we have got 15 new members since the end of our last year.

JAMES HEEPS,
Hon. Secy.

MOTTO—"A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT."

THE BURNS FEDERATION

INSTITUTED 1885

Hon. Presidents.

Col. JOHN GRIBBEL, M.A., LL.D., St. Austell Hall, Wyncote, Penn.

WILLIAM WILL, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

Col. WALTER SCOTT, 495 Broadway, New York City, N.Y.

Hon. JAMES CRAIGIE, M.L.C., Timaru, New Zealand.

ROBERT GRAHAM, 23 Alexandra Court, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.

Sir JAMES BELL, Bart., LL.D., Montgreenan, Ayrshire.

Lieut.-Colonel T. C. DUNLOP, T.D., Sauchrie, Maybole, Ayrshire.

Sir ROBERT BRUCE, D.L., LL.D., *Glasgow Herald* Office, 65 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.1.

WILLIAM K. BIXBY, 26 Portland Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Hon. Vice-Presidents.

JOHN CARMICHAEL, 6 Derby Terrace, Glasgow, C.3.

Bailie PETER PATERSON, Kinnis House, Dunfermline.

Ex-Provost M. SMITH, J.P., Glencairn Square, Kilmarnock.

Sir ROBERT WILSON, 149 Howard Street, Glasgow, C.1.

J. C. EWING, 4 Royal Terrace West, Glasgow, C.3.

JAMES THOMSON, F.S.A.Scot., The Cedars, 21 Fortis Green, East Finchley, London, N.2.

THOS. KILLIN, J.P., 7 Stewarton Drive, Cambuslang.

ALBERT DOUGLAS, LL.D., Stoneleigh, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

L. G. SLOAN, J.P., Pen Corner, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

J. TAYLOR GIBB, F.S.A.Scot., Mauchline.

ANDREW M'CALLUM, Gowanbrae, Mansewood, Pollokshaws.

THOMAS H. WHITEHEAD, Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

President—Sir JOSEPH DOBBIE, S.S.C., 42 Melville Street, Edinburgh.

Vice-Presidents—Sir ALEXANDER GIBB, G.B.E., C.B., Queen Anne's Lodge, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

HUGH M'LEAN, J.P., Elmhurst, Newark Street, Greenock.

Hon. Secretary—THOMAS AMOS, M.A., 19 Glebe Road, Kilmarnock.

Hon. Treasurer—Major GEO. A. INNES, M.B.E., 14 London Road, Kilmarnock.

Editor, "Burns Chronicle"—J. C. EWING, 4 Royal Terrace West, Glasgow, C.3.

Hon. Secretary of School Children's Competitions—A. G. ANDREW, 73 Brunswick Street, Glasgow, C.1.

Auditors—Major D. YUILLE, Burns Avenue, Kilmarnock.

Capt. ADAM MACKAY, The Crescent, Prestwick.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES.

I. *Ayrshire*—JAMES M'INTYRE, 8 Hall Terrace, Cumnock.

JAMES A. MORRIS, A.R.S.A., Wellington Chambers, Ayr.

JAMES D. SLOAN, "The Clyde," High Street, Ayr.

II. *Edinburgh*—JOHN McVIE, 13 Hillside Crescent, Edinburgh.

III. *Glasgow*—THOS. KILLIN, J.P., 7 Stewarton Drive, Cambuslang.

T. P. THOMSON, 32 Barrington Drive, Glasgow, C.4.

WM. C. COCKBURN, Holmwood House, Uddingston.

IV. *Dumbarton and Argyll Shires*—WM. BOYLE, 22 Osborne Street, Clydebank.

V. *Fifeshire*—T. C. ANDERSON, Blairforge, Blairadam, Kelty.

Bailie PETER PATERSON, Kinnis House, Dunfermline.

VI. *Lanarkshire*—WILLIAM WILSON, 5 Haddow Street, Hamilton.

JOHN R. FOTHERINGHAM, Orwell, Bent Road, Hamilton.

T. B. GOUDIE, Ewanrigg, Burnbank, Hamilton.

VII. *Mid and East Lothians and Borders*—GEORGE HUMPHREY, The Saughs, Newtongrange, Midlothian.

GEORGE BAPTIE, 3 Wilton Park, Hawick.

VIII. *West Lothian*—JOHN MACK, Polkenmet Cottage, Armadale.

IX. *Renfrewshire*—W. S. ARBUCKLE, F.R.G.S., 96 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.1.

X. *Stirling and Clackmannan Shires*—DANIEL ROBERTSON, 7 Rosehall Terrace, Falkirk.

XI. *Northern Scottish Counties*—Bailie Jas. N. GRAHAM, Ravenswood, Forfar.

J. S. KINGHORN, St. David Street, Brechin.

- XII. *Southern Scottish Counties*—M. H. McKERROW, Buccleuch Street, Dumfries.
- XIII. *London*—J. A. BROWN, 11 The Drive, Ilford, London.
- XIV. *North-Eastern England*—M. NEILSON, 14 East Whickham Street, Sunderland.
- XV. *North-Western England*—J. S. BRUNTON, Braemar, Ighthenshill Park, Burnley.
- XVI. *Midlands of England*—Capt. CHARLES CARMICHAEL, 54 Chatsworth Street, Derby.
- XVII. *Wales*—W. DALL, 105 Kenmure Street, Glasgow, S.1.
- XVIII. *Ireland*—GEO. P. FINDLAY, Boating Club Lane, Londonderry.
- XIX. *South Africa*—C. S. DOUGALL, M.A., 33 Cargil Terrace, Trinity, Edinburgh.
- XX. *Australia*—J. LEIPER GEMMILL, 162 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.
- XXI. *Canada*—JOHN G. S. SPROLL, 3 Royal Exchange Square, Glasgow, C.1.
- XXII. *India*—R. N. BAND, Meadow House, Dundee.
- XXIII. *U.S.A.*—Col. WALTER SCOTT, 495 Broadway, New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.

CONSTITUTION.

1. The Federation shall consist of the members of each affiliated Club.

2. The Council shall consist of Hon. Presidents, Hon. Vice-Presidents, President, two Vice-Presidents, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, Editor of the *Burns Chronicle*, and the Auditors—all of whom shall be elected annually, and be eligible for re-election; also any three members of, and nominated by, each affiliated Club.

3. Past-Presidents of the Federation shall *ex-officiis* be members of the Council.

4. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, the immediate Past-President, the two Vice-Presidents, the Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Treasurer, the Editor of the *Burns Chronicle*, the Hon. Secretary of School Children's Competitions, and representative members elected by the various districts as shown in the subjoined schedule. These representative members shall be elected annually on the basis (a) of one member for the first five clubs, and one member for every additional ten clubs in each district; (b) but that for Edinburgh, London, the five Overseas Dominions—Newfoundland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa—India, and the United States of America, one club in each shall qualify for admission as a district. If no member is nominated by a district, the Executive Committee shall have power to fill the vacancy. The Executive Committee

shall meet quarterly, on the fourth Saturday of September, December, March, and June, and when called by the Hon. Secretary, for the transaction of the business of the Federation.

5. Clubs outwith the United Kingdom may be represented by proxy at the Annual Conference of the Federation.

OBJECTS.

1. To strengthen and consolidate by universal affiliation the bond of fellowship existing amongst the members of Burns Clubs and kindred Societies.

2. To purchase and preserve manuscripts and other relics connected with the Poet.

3. To repair, renew, or mark with suitable inscriptions, any buildings, tombstones, &c., interesting from their association with Burns.

4. To encourage and arrange School Competitions in order to stimulate the teaching of Scottish History and Literature.

RULES.

1. The Headquarters of the Federation shall be in Kilmarnock.

2. Burns Clubs, St. Andrew Societies, and kindred Associations may be admitted to the Federation, after application in writing to the Hon. Secretary, enclosing a copy of their Constitution and Rules and a list of their Office-Bearers, which shall be submitted to the Executive Committee at their next meeting, and the Clubs shall be enrolled if there are not more than two dissentients.

3. The Registration Fee shall be 42s., on receipt of which the Diploma of the Federation shall be issued.

4. Each Club shall subscribe 21s. per annum towards the funds of the Federation. Clubs failing to pay this subscription for two consecutive years may be struck off the Roll of the Federation. Any surplus profits resulting from the sale of the *Burns Chronicle* shall be added to the general funds.

5. Members of every kindred Association registered by the Federation shall be entitled to receive a pocket Diploma on payment of 1s.

6. The funds of the Federation shall be vested in the Executive Committee for the objects before mentioned.

7. The Annual Conference of the Council shall be held on the second Saturday of September, at such place as may be agreed upon, when reports on the year's transactions shall be submitted by the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer, and Office-Bearers shall be elected for the ensuing year.

8. Nominations for the offices of President and Vice-President must be lodged with the Hon. Secretary one month before the Annual Conference.

9. Nominations by districts for membership of the Executive Committee must be lodged with the Hon. Secretary one month before the Annual Conference.

10. Notice of any amendment or alteration of the Constitution or Rules of the Federation to be considered at the Annual Conference must be lodged in writing with the Hon. Secretary not later than 30th June.

BENEFITS.

1. Registered Clubs are supplied free with copies of newspapers containing accounts of meetings, demonstrations, &c., organised, conducted, or attended by the Council of the Federation.

2. Exchange of fraternal greetings on the anniversary of the Poet's natal day.

3. Members of Registered Clubs who have provided themselves with pocket Diplomas are entitled to attend social meetings of all Clubs on the Roll of the Federation, they being subject to the rules of the Club visited, but having no voice in its management unless admitted a member according to local form.

4. Members are entitled to be supplied, through the Secretaries of their respective Clubs, with copies of all Works published by the Federation, at a discount of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

5. A list of Lecturers, Essayists, and Judges for Children's Competitions will be supplied to Clubs on application.

LIST OF DISTRICTS.

(See Article No. 4 of "Constitution.")

- I. Ayrshire.
- II. Edinburgh.
- III. Glasgow.
- IV. Dumbarton and Argyll Shires.
- V. Fifeshire.
- VI. Lanarkshire.
- VII. Lothians (Mid and East) and Borders.
- VIII. Lothian (West).
- IX. Renfrewshire.
- X. Stirling and Clackmannan Shires.
- XI. Northern Scottish Counties.
- XII. Southern Scottish Counties.
- XIII. London.
- XIV. North-Eastern England.
- XV. North-Western England.
- XVI. Midlands of England.
- XVII. Wales.
- XVIII. Ireland.
- XIX. South Africa.
- XX. Australia.
- XXI. Canada.
- XXII. India.
- XXIII. United States of America.

I. Ayrshire—29 Clubs: 3 Members.

No.	Name.	No.	Name.
0	Kilmarnock.	288	Beith Caledonia.
45	Cumnock.	310	Mauchline.
56	Muirkirk Lapraik.	322	Stevenston and District.
64	Beith.	328	Hurlford.
86	Cumnock Winsome Willie.	332	Auchinleck Boswell St. James.
97	Bellfield, Kilmarnock.	333	New Cumnock Anglers.
123	Auchinleck Boswell.	335	Tarbolton.
168	Riccarton.	349	Kilmarnock Howff.
173	Irvine.	365	Catrine.
192	Ayrshire B.C.Assoc.	369	Maybole St. Crispin.
252	Alloway.	370	Dundonald.
253	Galston.	377	Kilbirnie Rosebery.
256	Newton-on-Ayr.	395	Cumnock Masonic.
274	Troon.	407	Kilmarnock Winsome Willie.
275	Ayr.		

Secretary : William Lennox, 11 Nursery Avenue, Kilmarnock.

II. Edinburgh—13 Clubs: 1 Member.

22	Edinburgh.	340	Balerno.
124	Edinburgh Ninety.	341	Leith.
212	Portobello.	376	Holyrood.
293	Newcraighall.	378	Edinburgh B.C.Assoc.
307	Edinburgh Ayrshire Assoc.	394	Granton and Wardie.
314	Edinburgh Scottish.	398	Colinton.

410 Royal Mile.

Secretary : John McVie, 13 Hillside Crescent, Edinburgh.

III. Glasgow—32 Clubs: 3 Members.

3	Tam o' Shanter.	139	National.
7	Thistle.	153	Scottish.
9	Royalty.	164	Kinning Park.
33	Haggis.	169	Glasgow B.C.Assoc.
34	Carrick.	180	Tollcross.
36	Rosebery.	181	Primrose.
49	Bridgeton.	202	Govan Cronies.
53	Govan Fairfield.	213	Kingston.
63	Mossgiel.	223	Auld Clinkum.
67	Carlton.	234	Southern Merchants.
68	Sandyford.	255	Cathcart.
72	Partick.	263	Masonic.
74	Mauchline Society.	268	Anderston Cronies.
91	Shettleston.	282	Glasgow Bowling Assoc.
118	Albany.	286	Shawlands.
135	Partick Western.	295	Burns House.

Secretary : Gregor Allan Grant, LL.B., 87 St. Vincent Street,
Glasgow, C.2.

IV. Dumbarton and Argyll Shires—12 Clubs: 1 Member.

No.	Name.	No.	Name.
2	Alexandria.	189	Clydebank Barns o' Clyde.
10	Dumbarton.	196	Mid-Argyll.
75	Kirn.	225	Helensburgh.
92	Kilbowie.	244	Dalmuir.
113	Vale of Leven Glencairn.	316	Hardgate Knowe.
151	Old Kilpatrick.	421	Arrochar and Tarbet.

Secretary: Wm. C. Cockburn, Holmwood House, Uddingston.

V. Fifeshire—20 Clubs: 2 Members.

62	Cupar.	294	Hill of Beath.
85	Dunfermline.	302	Auchterderran.
128	Cowdenbeath Glencairn.	304	Dunnikier.
184	Blairadam.	326	Bingry Ladies.
247	Lochgelly Thirteen Jolly Beggars.	330	Glenraig "Bonnie Jean."
250	Cowdenbeath Tamo'Shanter.	337	Buckhaven.
251	Glenraig.	350	Markinch.
262	Fife B.C. Assoc.	357	Wemyss.
265	Bingry.	358	Carles o' Dysart.
283	Sinclairtown.	401	High Valleyfield Highland Mary Ladies.

Secretary: T. C. Anderson, Blairforge, Blairadam, Kelty, Fife.

VI. Lanarkshire—32 Clubs: 3 Members.

20	Airdrie.	313	Rutherglen.
98	Lanark.	315	Avondale.
100	Hamilton Mossgiel.	348	Newton Bonnie Jean.
105	Rutherglen Cronies.	351	Ingleneuk, Cambuslang.
110	Cambuslang.	356	Burnbank Masonic.
121	Hamilton Junior.	359	Rutherglen, A.O.F. Court Royal Burgh.
133	Newarthill.	368	Dykehead.
152	Hamilton.	371	Dykehead No. 1.
157	Baillieston.	372	Baillieston Jean Armour.
182	Stane.	387	Mary Campbell (Cambuslang).
207	Cambuslang Wingate.	388	Kyle (Shotts) Ladies.
237	Uddingston Masonic.	390	Meikle Earnock Jolly Beggars.
266	Newton Jolly Beggars.	392	Whifflet.
273	Lanark Jolly Beggars.	408	Douglasdale.
289	Coatbridge Caledonian.	420	Carstairs Junction.
290	Blantyre and District.		
300	Covington and Thankerton.		

Secretary: William Wilson, 5 Haddow Street, Hamilton.

VII. Mid and East Lothians and Borders—22 Clubs: 2 Members.

No.	Name.	No.	Name.
65	Musselburgh.	319	Fisherrow Masonic.
96	Jedburgh.	334	Cockenzie Thorntree.
108	East Calder.	338	Dalkeith and District.
187	Galashiels.	339	Wallyford Jolly Beggars.
198	Gorebridge Jolly Beggars.	346	Oakbank Mossiel.
199	Newbattle and District.	364	Mid-Calder Tam o' Shanter.
221	Prestonpans.	384	Pumpherstoun Bonnie Doon.
239	Hawick.	395	Esk (Musselburgh).
259	Bonnyrigg.	400	Haddington.
264	Prestonpans Jolly Beggars.	414	Dalkeith Fountain.
267	Prestonpans Mystic.	415	"Auld Brig" (Musselburgh).

Secretary: John Haldane, 4 Sixth Street, Newtongrange,
Midlothian.

VIII. West Lothian—9 Clubs: 1 Member.

94	Uphall Tam o' Shanter.	231	Fauldhouse.
106	Broxburn Rosebery.	257	Armada Star.
125	Blackburn-on-Almond.	258	Armada Buck's Head.
160	Whitburn,	279	Broxburn Jolly Beggars.
		343	Queensferry.

Secretary: William Thomson, Annocht, Simpson Crescent,
Bathgate.

IX. Renfrewshire—14 Clubs: 1 Member.

21	Greenock.	209	Greenock St. John's.
48	Paisley.	243	Paisley St. James.
59	Gourock.	254	Greenock Victoria.
148	Greenock Cronies.	269	Johnstone Tam o' Shanter.
161	Paisley Charleston.	308	Barrhead Kelburn.
190	Port-Glasgow.	383	Greenock Heather.
205	Paisley St. Mirren.	389	Bridge of Weir.

Secretary: James F. M'Dougall, 23 Cathcart Street, Greenock.

X. Stirling and Clackmannan Shires—14 Clubs: 1 Member.

37	Dollar.	352	Grangemouth.
50	Stirling.	380	Falkirk Cross Keys.
126	Falkirk.	385	Buchlyvie.
155	East Stirlingshire.	399	St. Ringans.
218	Bannockburn.	409	Stenhousemuir and District.
292	Grahamston.	416	Carron U.F. Church Men's
347	Dennyloanhead and District.		B.C.
		419	Denny and Dunipace.

Secretary: Alex. Dun, 37 Murray Place, Stirling.

XI. Northern Scottish Counties—16 Clubs: 2 Members.

No.	Name.	No.	Name.
5	Callander.	242	Montrose.
14	Dundee.	327	Perth St. Mark's.
26	Perth.	336	Peterhead.
40	Aberdeen.	360	Lochee.
42	Crieff.	367	Dornoch.
44	Forfar.	374	Broughty Castle.
76	Brechin.	403	Fraserburgh.
82	Arbroath.	411	Aberdeen Scottish Literature and Song Association.

Secretary: R. W. Dill, Hampton Cottage, Forfar.

XII. Southern Scottish Counties—11 Clubs: 1 Member.

112	Dumfries Howff.	342	Thornhill.
226	Dumfries.	361	Maxwelltown.
309	Annan.	386	Kirkconnel.
318	Dumfries Queensberry.	393	Annan Ladies.
323	Kirkcudbright.	396	Moffat.
	401		"Brig-En," Maxwelltown.

Secretary: John McBurnie, Sheriff Court-House, Dumfries.

XIII. London—1 Club: 1 Member.

1 Burns Club of London.

Secretary: J. A. Brown, 11 The Drive, Ilford, London.

XIV. North-Eastern England—11 Clubs: 1 Member.

89	Sunderland.	165	Wallsend-on-Tyne.
156	Newcastle.	195	Shiremoor.
158	Darlington.	224	Ashington.
159	Walker-on-Tyne.	270	Coquetdale.
163	Gateshead.	362	Thornaby-on-Tees.
	379		The Hartlepoons.

Secretary: Matthew Neilson, 14 East Whickham Street, Sunderland.

XV. North-Western England—7 Clubs: 1 Member.

18	Liverpool (B.C.)	281	Vickerstown.
71	Carlisle.	363	Barrow, St. Andrew's Soc.
236	Whitehaven.	366	Liverpool (R.B.C.)
	417		Burnley and District.

Secretary: J. T. Brunton, Braemar, Ightenhill Park, Burnley.

XVI. Midlands of England—10 Clubs: 1 Member.

No.	Name.	No.	Name.
55	Derby.	296	Walsall.
120	Bristol.	329	Newark and District.
131	Nottingham.	404	Worcester.
167	Birmingham.	405	Sheffield Caledonian Soc.
222	Hull.	418	Skegness.

Secretary : John Currie, 20 Arboretum Street, Nottingham.

XVII. Wales—2 Clubs: 1 Member.

306	Cardiff.	311	Colwyn Bay.
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XVIII. Ireland—2 Clubs: 1 Member.

183	Londonderry.	406	Dublin St. Andrew's Soc.
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Secretary : Geo. P. Findlay, Boating Club Lane, Londonderry,
N. Ireland.

XIX. South Africa—1 Club: 1 Member.

373	Red Hill, Natal.
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XX. Australia—2 Clubs: 1 Member.

261	Sydney.	324	Stockton.
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XXI. Canada—7 Clubs: 1 Member.

298	Nanaimo (B.C.)	325	Vancouver Fellowship (B.C.)
303	Victoria (B.C.)	344	Ladysmith (B.C.)
305	New Waterford (N.S.)	353	St. Catharines (Ont.)
	422	Brantford and District (Ont.)	

XXII. India—1 Club: 1 Member.

355	Calcutta.
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XXIII. U.S.A.—18 Clubs: 2 Members.

171	Chattanooga.	320	Troy.
208	Colorado Springs.	331	Buffalo.
220	St. Louis.	354	Royal Order of Scottish Claus, U.S.A.
238	Atlanta.	375	Holyoke.
271	Trenton.	381	Greater New York Masonic.
277	Harriman.	382	Elizabeth.
278	Duluth.	391	Waterbury.
280	Detroit.	412	Gary.
284	Philadelphia.		

413 San Francisco St. Andrew's Soc.

Secretary : James H. Baxter, 21 Bleecker Avenue, Troy, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

List of places at which the Annual Conference of
the Council has been held.

1885-93	Kilmarnock.	1909	Dunfermline.
1894	Glasgow.	1910	Lanark.
1895	Dundee.	1911	Glasgow.
1896	Kilmarnock.	1912	Carlisle.
1897	Greenock.	1913	Galashiels.
1898	Mauchline.	1914-19	Glasgow.
1899	Dumfries.	1920	London.
1900	Kilmarnock.	1921	Dunfermline.
1901	Glasgow.	1922	Birmingham.
1902	Greenock.	1923	Ayr.
1903	Edinburgh.	1924	Dumfries.
1904	Stirling.	1925	Edinburgh.
1905	Hamilton.	1926	Perth.
1906	Kilmarnock.	1927	Derby.
1907	Sunderland.	1928	Aberdeen.
1908	St. Andrews.	1929	Troon.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE COUNCIL.

FULLARTON HOUSE, TROON,
14TH SEPTEMBER, 1929.

The Annual Conference of the Council of the Burns Federation was held here to-day at 9.45 a.m.

Sir Joseph Dobbie, S.S.C., presided, and was accompanied on the platform by the officials and other office-bearers.

Delegates were present from the following clubs:—Aberdeen, Glasgow Albany, Alexandria, Alloway, Annan Ladies, Atlanta, Auld Clinkum, Ayr, Ayrshire B.C.A., Baillieston Caledonian, Bannockburn Empire, Balerno, Barrhead Kelburn, Barrow St. Andrew's Society, Beith Caledonia, Bonnie Jean (Glencraig), Brechin, Bridgeton, Boswell, Burnbank and District Masonic, Burns House Ltd., Cambuslang, Cambuslang Wingate, Coatbridge Caledonian, Cumnock Masonic, Dalmuir, Darlington, Derby Scottish Association, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Edinburgh Ayrshire Association, Edinburgh B.C.A., Falkirk, Falkirk Cross Keys, Fisherrow Masonic, Forfar, Galston Jolly Beggars, Glasgow and District B.C.A., Glasgow Burns Bowling Association, Glasgow Mauchline Society, Glasgow Southern Merchants, Glasgow Tam o' Shanter, Gorebridge Jolly Beggars, Grahamston, Greenock, Greenock St. John's, Hamilton Junior, Holyrood, Hull, Irvine, Newton Jean Armour, Kilbirnie Rosebery, Kilmarnock, Kilmarnock Bellfield, Kinning Park, Londonderry, Mauchline, Musselburgh, National, Newbattle and District, Newcraighall Poosie Nansie, Newton-on-Ayr, Edinburgh Ninety, Nottingham Scottish Association, Old Kilpatrick, Partick Western, Perth, Riccarton, Glasgow Rosebery, St. Mark's, Sandyford, Glasgow Scottish, Edinburgh Scottish, Shettleston, Stevenston and District, Sunderland, Troon, Whitehaven, "Ye Cronies," Caledonian Society of Sheffield, Kilmarnock Winsome Willie, Stenhousemuir and District, Scottish Literature and Song Association (Aberdeen), Burnley and District Caledonian Society, and St. Ringans.

The Hon. Secretary intimated apologies for absence from Mr. William Will, London; Hon. James Craigie, New Zealand; Col. T. C. Dunlop, T.D., Ayr; and Sir Robert

Bruce, D.L., LL.D., Glasgow—Hon. Presidents; Mr. James Thomson, F.S.A.Scot., London; Hon. Albert Douglas, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.; and Mr. L. G. Sloan, London—Hon. Vice-Presidents; Sir Alexander Gibb, G.B.E., C.B., Vice-President; Mr. G. P. Findlay, Londonderry, member of Executive Committee; and from Mr. John McBurnie, Dumfries, and Mr. A. B. Garden, Aberdeen. He also read a telegram from Colonel Walter Scott, who sent greetings and best wishes for a successful conference. The Hon. James Craigie asked acceptance of £10 on behalf of the children's competitions, vernacular, or any other purpose of which the Federation approved.

In opening the proceedings the President, on behalf of the Executive Committee, gave a cordial welcome to the delegates, and added that the Executive had every reason to be proud of the activities of the Clubs and of the Federation during the past twelve months.

The Hon. Secretary read the Minutes of last Annual Conference, which were adopted and signed.

The Hon. Secretary submitted his annual report.

HON. SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Six years have passed since the Burns Federation last met in Ayrshire, and at the hearty invitation of Troon Burns Club, along with the local Town Council, we are fortunate enough to hold our annual conference once more in the Land of Burns. The invitation to Troon was most opportune, and was gladly accepted by the Executive Committee. The town is close to many of the homes and haunts of the poet, and forms an excellent centre for touring the Burns country. We trust that the delegates present may carry away with them pleasant memories of this famous health resort and golfing centre, which barely existed when Burns lived in this county.

I regret to report the death of our senior Honorary President, the Earl of Rosebery, who, from the inception of the Federation in 1885, had taken a lively interest in our doings and aspirations, and for many years had sent to our conferences messages of encouragement which were greatly valued by us. Burnsians can never forget his orations at Dumfries and Glasgow on the centenary of the poet's death, neither can they forget his invaluable help in rousing the popular enthusiasm which saved and thoroughly restored the Auld Brig of Ayr. We cannot allow this historian, politician, and for long the accredited voice of Scotland, to pass without recording our sincere gratitude for all he was

and all he did. By his will, Lord Rosebery bequeathed to the City of Glasgow a replica by Nasmyth of his well-known portrait of Burns, which hangs in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. This portrait, which was bought from the Misses Cathcart of Auchendrane, Ayrshire, has recently been received at the Art Galleries, Kelvingrove, Glasgow.

I also regret to report that, since our conference at Aberdeen a year ago, three of our Honorary Vice-Presidents have passed away. Messrs. Alexander M'Kenzie and Hugh M'Coll had been long known and much respected in Burns circles in Glasgow, and for many years had taken an active part in the work of the Executive Committee. Ex-Bailie William Munro, also a keen Burnsian, was a well-known citizen of Kilmarnock whose literary gifts and kindly nature had gained for him many attached friends. A week ago Dr. Joseph Jacobs, founder of Atlanta Burns Club, U.S.A., died after a long illness. Those who were at our Aberdeen congress will remember his hearty reception there, and his thoughtful, eloquent reply to the welcome given to him and his fellow-members. He was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the poet whose writings had given him encouragement and impetus throughout his life, and he was regarded with love and reverence by the members of his club, to all of whom he had long been an honoured guide and a warm-hearted friend.

We respectfully offer our sympathy to the relatives of our departed colleagues.

I am pleased to report that during the past year the following twenty-six clubs were admitted to the Federation:—Annan Ladies, Granton and Wardie, Cumnock Masonic, Esk (Musselburgh), Colinton, Moffat and District, St. Ringans, Haddington, Brig-En' (Maxwelltown), Valleyfield Highland Mary, Worcester, Caledonian Society of Sheffield, Dublin St. Andrew's Society, Kilmarnock Winsome Willie, Douglasdale, Stenhousemuir and District, Royal Mile (Edinburgh), Scottish Literary and Song Association (Aberdeen), Gary, U.S.A., St. Andrew's Society of San Francisco, U.S.A., Fraserburgh, Dalkeith Fountain, Auld Brig (Musselburgh), Carron U.F. Church Men's Burns Club, Burnley and District Caledonian Society, and Skegness.

This number of admissions constitutes a record in our history, and is an eloquent testimonial to the life that is in the Burns movement. I cannot refrain from commending the excellent work done by our President, by Mr. John Currie (Nottingham), and by Mr. John McVie (Edinburgh) in recruiting clubs for the Federation.

During the year I have sent out twice the average number of pocket diplomas of membership, sold to our members. The diplomas are greatly valued by young Scotsmen going abroad, as a means of introduction, and in some home clubs each member is the possessor of a membership diploma.

Quite recently no fewer than four memorials to persons made famous through their friendship with Burns have been unveiled in this county.

The Winsome Willie Burns Club, Kilmarnock, which had already marked the home of Tam Samson, erected a plaque at the grave of the old sportsman in the historic Laigh Kirk-yard, Kilmarnock.

In June, the Marchioness of Ailsa unveiled in Kirkoswald a bronze tablet, placed by the Glasgow Rosebery Burns Club on the wall of the property in which Burns during the summer of 1775 attended the school carried on by Hugh Rodger.

During the same month, the monument at Stevenston associated with the family of Lesley Baillie, the heroine of Burns's song "O saw ye bonie Lesley," was restored and re-erected by Stevenston Parish Church Young Men and Women's Guild, as nearly as possible in its original condition.

A week ago a bronze tablet was dedicated and unveiled in Dunlop Parish Church, in memory of Mrs. Dunlop of Dunlop, the poet's correspondent and friend. The memorial was erected by the Dunlop Women's Rural Institute.

A large company of Burnsians was present at each of the functions, and interesting speeches were delivered.

This afternoon the memorial cairn erected in Leglen Wood to Wallace and Burns, "the patriot and the patriot-bard," through the generosity of the Rev. J. C. Higgins, B.D., will be unveiled by the Marchioness of Ailsa. We heartily thank Mr. Higgins for his patriotic gift; and likewise Mr. John M. Hannah, who kindly presented the land on which the cairn has been erected.

Under the auspices of Irvine Burns Club a granite memorial has been erected to mark where Wallace's army lay encamped near that town during the Scottish War of Independence.

During early summer a statue of Burns was unveiled in Portpatrick.

A year ago I reported that the marble statuary in the Burns Mausoleum at Dumfries was slowly crumbling away from atmospheric causes, and that it was proposed to replace the marble with bronze. The local committee, working in conjunction with the Federation, agreed to ask sculptors to submit sketches for the new statuary, and is making progress with the scheme.

The Auld Brig o' Doon has been scheduled as an ancient monument, and the venerable structure has been thoroughly overhauled and excellently treated.

The Auld Brig of Ayr, over which Mr. J. A. Morris keeps a watchful eye, at its last examination by Ayr Burgh Engineer, was reported to be in good condition. The piers, parapets, and arches were found in good order generally. On the recommendation of the engineer, two of the old gargoyles had lead linings put in, and about two cubic yards of concrete were inserted in the old apron round the north pier.

The literary and philanthropic activities of our clubs are in a very healthy condition. In addition to the Burns Clubs which have already endowed cots or beds in hospitals in memory of the poet, I have pleasure in announcing that Derby Burns Club has already subscribed £600 of the £1000 required to endow a Burns bed in Derbyshire Royal Infirmary. Some months ago our Vice-President, Mr. Hugh M'Lean, with characteristic generosity, offered £500 to start a similar scheme in Greenock, and there is every prospect that the whole of the sum needed to endow a Burns Bed in the local Infirmary will soon be reached. Londonderry Club recently endowed a Burns Cot in Londonderry City and County Hospital, and Liverpool Burns Club has collected £670 to endow a Burns Cot in the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital. We heartily congratulate these clubs on their efforts to help suffering humanity, and hope that others may follow their example.

Newbattle and District Burns Club (Midlothian), a country club, distributed £30 10s. among the old people in their village, and in addition entertained them to an excursion during the summer.

The Burns Club of London has for many years continued to give handsome sums of money to the Royal Scottish Corporation and the Royal Caledonian Schools. As the result of their Hallowe'en concert, £176 was divided between the charities during the present year.

To-day those who journey to Mauchline will see the National Burns Memorial and Cottage Homes, erected near Mossgiel by the Glasgow Mauchline Society. The aged occupants of these comfortable homes receive houses free of rent and taxes, and each also receives a small annuity. There is a project to erect more cottages, and we sincerely hope that the Society may be able to see its noble scheme carried out to its satisfaction.

The three historic houses associated with Burns and maintained by the Glasgow B.C.A., for aged poor, will also be certain to attract sympathetic attention.

The Children's Competitions in Scottish Song and Poetry continue to bring forward large numbers of youthful competitors, and prove that our vernacular is still a living force. Glasgow has always taken the foremost place in these competitions, and the splendid work of Bridgeton Burns Club throughout many years deserves our best commendation.

This year, in Edinburgh, 3240 pupils from 38 schools took part in the local competitions. The excellent work done in Edinburgh is a tribute to the zeal and organising ability of Messrs. John McVie and Charles S. Dougall, who have in a very short time reaped a rich harvest from their efforts. Aberdeen and Ayr have likewise had excellent competitions. Alloway Burns Club has opened up another avenue by offering prizes for collections of flowers named in the poetry of the bard.

I anticipate a cheering report on these competitions from the Secretary, Mr. A. G. Andrew, who has proved himself to be a thoroughly competent successor to the late Mr. Alexander Pollock. Owing to the advocacy of Mr. Andrew and the kindness of our ex-President, Sir Robert Bruce, who generously offered to supply a suitable die, medals in bronze, silver, and gold can now be obtained at a reasonable charge from Mr. Andrew, for competitors of outstanding merit in the competitions. During the year 160 copies of the Federation certificate have been distributed to successful competitors throughout Scotland.

The Vernacular Societies of London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow continue to carry on their good work. To read the inspiring annual report of the London Vernacular Circle gives an uplift to all who sympathise with its aims. Fortunate is the Society that can enlist the services of such well-known lecturers as Mr. John Douglas, Dr. J. Malcolm Bulloch, Mr. William Will, Mr. A. Watson Bain, and our President, Sir Joseph Dobbie. We heartily congratulate the Circle on its splendid report, and trust that it may long retain the services of its able and energetic Secretary, Mr. Will, who has so persistently fought against the modern efforts to standardise life.

The *Older Scottish Dictionary* of Sir William A. Craigie, and the *Scottish National Dictionary* of Mr. William Grant, who is with us to-day, are at present in course of preparation, and we ask the assistance of all Burnsians at home and abroad when the books are ready for the public. If we cannot purchase the dictionaries, we can at least persuade our local Library Committees to buy these monumental works, whose preparation has engaged the attention of many scholars during many years.

Early in the present year No. IV. of the new series of the *Burns Chronicle* was published by the Federation. It is a book in which we can have a just pride, and like its predecessors in the series, it displays Mr. Ewing's discriminating ability as an editor. The volume is full of interesting matter, and it certainly deserved a better sale than it received, even although the number of copies sold is in excess of that of the previous year. Clubs that formerly bought copies have increased their orders, but there still remain many clubs which do not seem to be able to appreciate the sterling worth of their own publication.

That veteran and most indefatigable worker in Burns lore, Dr. John D. Ross, of New York, has recently published a most interesting book entitled *Robert Burns and his Rhyming Friends*. In it he has happily assembled the various rhyming epistles and short poems addressed to the poet in his lifetime. The book, which can be obtained at a moderate cost, deserves popularity.

A beautifully illustrated and carefully compiled volume giving a full description of the unveiling of the Burns Statue in Vancouver by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and also giving the speeches on that occasion, has been published by the Vancouver Burns Fellowship under the editorship of the President, Mr. A. Fraser Reid, an enthusiastic disciple of the bard.

Several new editions of Burns's poetical writings have been issued, also a number of books dealing with his life and works. Of these mention should be made of two new books by Messrs. Auld and Finger, published in the United States, which are of exceptional interest as studies of the poet.

I understand that the poet's first "Commonplace Book" has been photographed, and that this most valuable literary relic of Burns is shortly to be published in facsimile. This will surely be the book of the year, and its publication a most desirable proceeding in view of the possibility of danger to the original manuscript.

The revised and enlarged *Life of Burns*, by the Rev. J. C. Higgins, B.D., which was published by the *Kilmarnock Standard*, has had a most successful sale, and we offer our fellow-Burnsian our hearty congratulations.

Quite recently I received from Atlanta, through our late friend, Dr. Joseph Jacobs, a copy of an interesting booklet of Scottish vernacular verse by Mr. H. D. Reid, Secretary of the Burns Club in that city. It shows a wonderful grip of our vernacular, and an intimate knowledge of Scottish poetical forms and measures.

We have with us to-day two delegates, Dr. Osman and Mr. A. S. Taylor, who have come to this meeting from Atlanta. We give them a very hearty welcome, and ask them to convey our fraternal greetings to their club.

After having been lost for 150 years, three letters written by Burns in 1780 and 1781, and addressed to Mr. William Niven, merchant in Maybole, have come to light, and this remarkable find has been secured for the Burns Cottage Museum by its watchful and able Secretary, Col. T. C. Dunlop.

Two other letters from the poet to Captain Richard Brown were recently sold in Christie's Sale-room, London, for £880. At Sotheby's, London, a Kilmarnock edition was sold for £2450, while a copy of the Edinburgh edition of 1793, with an inscription by the poet to his friend, John M'Murdo, was recently sold in America for 23,000 dollars.

The year's work which I have briefly reviewed was lightened and brightened by our President, whose considerate kindness and approachability have made him a general favourite; and his re-election will give sincere satisfaction to all who know how untiringly he has worked for the good of the Federation. Under his genial sway the Federation will still continue to enlarge its borders, and carry on its appointed work. We are a militant body, existing as a protest against the modern gospel of reducing all individuals to a common denominator. We stand for the dissemination of the gospel and spirit of our National Bard, and for the preservation of our national song, speech, literature, and traditions; and we shall endeavour to procure for the rising generation in our land a knowledge and love of these and of all that is most characteristic of our race.

I wish, in conclusion, to acknowledge the kindness of Troon Burns Club and Troon Town Council in giving us so hearty and generous a welcome to their town. In your name I thank Councillor Brown, the local Secretary, and our Treasurer, Major Innes, on both of whom the burden of the work created by the conference has mainly fallen.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman referred to the extraordinary prices which were being paid for everything associated with the name of Robert Burns. He asked permission to record in the minutes an expression of regret at the losses they had sustained during the year, by the deaths of the office-bearers mentioned by the Secretary, and in particular through the death of their senior Honorary

President, the Earl of Rosebery, who was always a splendid supporter and friend of the Burns cult.

The report was unanimously adopted.

HON. TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Major Innes, in presenting the annual financial report, said his statement was the most satisfactory that he had ever had the privilege of submitting to the Federation.

Last year's account finished with a balance on hand of £194 3s. 7d. Including that balance, the total income for the year was £800 17s. 7d.; and the balance on hand at the present time amounted to £278 9s. 5d.

On the motion of the President, the report was unanimously adopted.

REPORT ON THE "BURNS CHRONICLE."

Mr. J. C. Ewing, reporting on the *Burns Chronicle*, said that there had been an increase in the amount received from the publication last year. They seemed to be getting near to the stage when the sale of the *Chronicle* would equal the cost of its production. They had heard frequently of late that the last word had been said on Burns, and that no more discoveries of his letters or of information regarding him or his friends was likely to come to light. That, he thought, was great nonsense. The manuscripts that had come to light during the last two or three years refuted the statements. Several of these manuscripts had been published for the first time only within the last two or three months. They would appear in print in the 1930 *Chronicle*. Three of these—letters to Willie Niven—were the most interesting and valuable which had come to light for many years; they were written when Burns was 21, and were the earliest specimens of his handwriting known to exist.

REPORT ON SCHOOL CHILDREN'S COMPETITIONS.

Mr. A. G. Andrew submitted a report on the children's competitions organised by the various clubs within the Federation. The clubs, he said, had taken up 232 schools, and out of these there were almost 15,000 competitors. Prizes in the form of books, shields, and medals were given to the number of over 1200. All the clubs expressed high satisfaction at what had been accomplished. In nearly every effort the headmasters and teachers had staunchly supported them, and they deeply appreciated their help, as it was necessary for the ultimate success of these competitions.

Bridgeton had carried on since 1878-79. Portobello had now held these competitions for 36 years, and the Rosebery and Albany started them over 25 years ago. Edinburgh and District B.C.A. had had another successful examination and essay competition. Dumfries, Perth, Aberdeen, and Dumbarton had also, with other clubs, done excellent work. The Dunfermline club had held a sketch competition—an example worth following. The committee were greatly indebted to the various ladies and gentlemen who had acted as adjudicators.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, alluded to it as “a report of efficient work well done.” Mr. Andrew was the mainspring of this activity, and he asked them to accord him a hearty vote of thanks for his great services during the year as Secretary of the children’s competitions.

Mr. Baptie (Hawick) seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF “BENEFIT.”

On the motion of Baillieston Caledonian Burns Club, it was unanimously agreed to insert the word “social” before “meetings of all Clubs on the Roll of the Federation” in Benefit No. 3 (Constitution, &c., of the Federation).

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

The Executive Committee recommended “that a grant of £20 be given annually to assist in the payment of long-distance train fares of members of the Executive Committee.”

The Chairman moved the adoption of the recommendation, and Mr. John Anderson (Cambuslang) seconded the motion.

Mr. James MacIntyre (Mauchline) moved that the funds of the Federation be conserved, and this matter be remitted back to the Executive Committee, so as to arrange for some of their meetings being held in England. Captain Charles Carmichael (Derby) seconded Mr. MacIntyre’s amendment.

After some discussion, which was taken part in by Mr. R. M. Liddell (Darlington) and Mr. A. W. Semple (Sunderland), the recommendation of the Committee was carried by a large majority.

BURNS MAUSOLEUM.

Mr. M. H. McKerrow (Dumfries) reported that an invitation to submit designs for the replacement of the present statuary had been issued to the artists and sculptors of Great

Britain; they had made certain stipulations which necessitated a revision of the conditions of their invitation to prepare designs. A lengthened period for submitting the designs had been granted to the artists and sculptors. The designs would in due time be submitted to Dumfries Burns Club and the Federation. He hoped the federated clubs would be given an opportunity of seeing the short leet of the designs. After that, an appeal would be made to the Burns Clubs throughout the world for assistance in carrying out the proposed design.

Dr. Joseph Hunter, M.P., who was congratulated by the President on having been elected a Member of Parliament, said that the Mausoleum was, or ought to be, the Mecca of Burns pilgrims from all parts of the earth. It was impossible to do away with the Mausoleum itself. He hoped that some day there would be erected at that place a great national memorial worthy of the poet, worthy of his memory, and worthy of the Burns cult.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

On the motion of the President, the existing honorary office-bearers were re-elected.

Dr. Hunter moved the re-election of Sir Joseph Dobbie as President, which was agreed to with unanimity and enthusiasm.

On the motion of the President, the other office-bearers were unanimously re-elected.

PLACE OF NEXT CONFERENCE.

Mr. A. S. Taylor and Dr. Osman renewed the invitation to visit Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A. Invitations were also received from the Burns Clubs of the Lower Ward of Renfrewshire—to visit Greenock—and from the Burns Clubs of Annan and Hawick.

On a show of hands, the invitation to visit Greenock was accepted by a large majority.

HONORARIUM TO HON. SECRETARY.

On the motion of the President, it was unanimously agreed to grant an honorarium of twenty-five guineas to the Hon. Secretary, in recognition of his work on behalf of the Federation.

APPRECIATION OF TROON.

The President expressed the appreciation and thanks of the delegates to Troon Burns Club for the invitation to hold

the conference in their town, and for the arrangements which had been made for their comfort. He also wished to minute an expression of their thanks to the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Troon, for the reception and welcome they had given to the Federation.

THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL DICTIONARY.

Mr. William Grant, M.A., (Aberdeen) gave a short address on the progress of the work in connection with the compilation of the *Scottish National Dictionary*. He invited expert help in finding out the meanings of certain words and phrases peculiar to particular areas.

MAUCHLINE COTTAGE HOMES.

Mr. J. Leiper Gemmill (Glasgow), in an address on the National Burns Memorial and Cottage Homes, said that the eleven cottages gave practical expression to the poet's intense sympathy for the poor. He appealed to Burns admirers everywhere for support, as the Committee intended to increase the number of cottages.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Hugh M'Lean (Greenock), terminated the proceedings.

DINNER TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

On Friday evening the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Troon generously entertained the Executive Committee in the South Beach Hotel. Provost M'Alister extended a hearty welcome to Troon, and Sir Joseph Dobbie expressed the gratitude of the guests to the Corporation of Troon.

PRESIDENTIAL AND CIVIC RECEPTIONS.

Immediately thereafter the delegates and their lady friends met in the Unionist Hall, Templehill, and were received by Sir Joseph and Lady Dobbie.

The Federation was then accorded a civic reception by the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council. Provost M'Alister, in an eloquent speech, welcomed the visitors. He hoped that their visit would be both pleasant and profitable, and that the delegates might carry away with them fragrant memories of the little Ayrshire town. Sir Joseph Dobbie, in replying, expressed the sincere thanks of the delegates for the hospitality and recognition extended to them in Troon. Mr. David M'Nab, President of Troon Burns Club, associated himself, on behalf of his club, with the Provost's words of welcome.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The reception was followed by a musical festival, arranged by Troon Burns Club. Mr. David M'Nab presided, and gave a brief address of an appropriate character. The programme was purely Scottish, and was admirably sustained by a quartette party, consisting of Miss Smith, Miss Fraser, Mr. Fraser, and Mr. Brown. Mr. M'Culloch contributed several recitations with great success. The famous Ardrossan and Saltcoats Players presented "A Nicht wi' Burns," a Dumfries episode by Mr. G. W. Shirley. The acting and the singing were alike excellent, and gave great pleasure to a large audience.

On the motion of Sir Joseph Dobbie, the artistes and Troon Burns Club were heartily thanked for the entertainment.

LUNCHEON.

The Marquis and the Marchioness of Ailsa, Lady Dobbie, Mr. J. M. Hannah (donor of the site for the Wallace and Burns Memorial at Leglen Wood), Provost M'Alister, and other distinguished guests, joined the delegates and their friends at luncheon, immediately after the business meeting, in a large marquee erected by the Corporation of Troon close to Fullarton House. After the President had proposed the toast of "The King," Dr. Joseph Hunter, M.P., proposed "The Town of Troon," and Provost M'Alister suitably replied. Bailie Findlay proposed "The Burns Federation," and the President gave an interesting reply. On the motion of Mr. M. H. McKerrow (Dumfries), a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to the President.

WALLACE-BURNS MEMORIAL.

The company afterwards proceeded in motor buses through Monkton and St. Quivox to Leglen Wood, near Auchincruive Bridge, over the River Ayr, for the unveiling of the memorial cairn which had been erected at the expense of the Rev. James C. Higgins, B.D., on ground gifted by Mr. John M. Hannah. Here, before a great assemblage, the cairn was unveiled by the Marchioness of Ailsa, who spoke eloquently on "the patriot and the patriot-bard." At the conclusion of her address Lady Ailsa asked the President, on behalf of the Burns Federation, to accept custody of the memorial. Sir Joseph Dobbie accepted custody, and proposed a vote of thanks to the Marchioness of Ailsa for unveiling the cairn. In an eloquent and dignified address, he called to mind how much Scotland owed to its two famous sons commemorated

by the cairn. The Rev. J. C. Higgins then presented to Lady Ailsa the Scottish flag which had draped the cairn, and Lady Ailsa graciously acknowledged the gift. Mr. James MacIntyre, President of Ayrshire B.C.A., thanked the donors of the cairn and its site, and the Rev. J. C. Higgins and Mr. Hannah replied. The proceedings terminated with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

VISIT TO MAUCHLINE.

Rejoining the buses, the delegates proceeded to Mauchline, *via* Montgomerie and Failford. Places of interest were visited in the village, and tea was served in the Temperance Hall. Here the Rev. Wilson Baird spoke briefly of the poet's association with Mauchline. After tea the party visited the Burns Memorial Tower and Cottage Homes, under the direction of Mr. J. Leiper Gemmill; and afterwards returned through Kilmarnock to Troon.

IMPROMPTU CONCERT.

In the evening Sir Joseph and Lady Dobbie, with Mr. Hugh M'Lean, at a social gathering in the Marine Hotel, entertained the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Troon, along with the delegates who were waiting overnight. Tea was served during the evening, and an enjoyable programme of song and story was submitted. On the motion of Provost M'Alister, the givers were thanked for their hospitality.

SERVICE IN TROON PARISH CHURCH.

On Sunday morning a special service for delegates was held in Troon Parish Church. The Rev. Robert Smith, minister of the parish, officiated, and the Scripture lessons were read by Sir Joseph Dobbie and Major Innes. Preaching from the text "No prophet is acceptable in his own country," Mr. Smith delivered an impressive address, which was greatly appreciated by his hearers.

MOTOR DRIVE.

In the afternoon the Federation party had a motor run through Carrick. A stop was made at Alloway, and the party had the privilege of visiting the Burns Cottage and Museum, through the kindness of Col. T. C. Dunlop, Secretary to the Trustees. They then proceeded by Maybole to Kirkoswald, where the churchyard, with its Burns associa-

tions, was visited under the guidance of Mr. J. D. Sloan. Turnberry, Maidens, and Dunure were passed through, and tea was served at the Tea Gardens, Alloway. After tea Miss Leslie Ochiltree and Mr. Wm. Gould, accompanied by Mr. Lanimer, sang several Burns songs, to the delight of the company. On the motion of the President, Miss Polly Hyslop, Secretary of Ayr Burns Club, was cordially thanked for arranging the concert. The party then returned to Troon.

The local arrangements made by Troon Burns Club for the comfort and accommodation of the delegates gave entire satisfaction to all, and special thanks are due to Councillor Brown, the Secretary, for his efforts on behalf of the visitors.

THOS. AMOS, *Hon. Secretary.*

BURNS FEDERATION.

[illegible]

GEO. A. INNES, Hon. Treasurer.

Kilmarnock, 12th September, 1929.—We have examined the vouchers of the Burns Federation, checked the counterfoils, and compared them with the Cash Book, and found all to be correctly stated. We have seen the Bank Book, showing a Credit Balance and cash in Treasurer's hands amounting to Forty-eight pounds, nine shillings, and five pence (£48 9s. 5d.). We have also seen the Deposit Receipts for Two hundred and thirty pounds.

DAVID YUILLE,
ADAM MACKAY, } *Auditors.*

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S COMPETITIONS.

RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF
SCHOOLS, SCHOLARS, COMPETITORS, AND PRIZE-WINNERS.

[See Minutes of the Annual Conference of the Council.]

	Schools	Scholars	Competitors	Prize-winners
Aberdeen	4	2,769	322	12
Alloway	1	190	90	30
Ayr	11	6,384	308	21
Alexandria	1	700	40	20
Beith Caledonia	3	844	82	3
Blantyre and District	4	3,000	440	44
Bridgeton (Glasgow)	29	27,000	5,619	181
Bridge of Weir	3	1,500	40	24
Balerno	1	250	50	9
Buckhaven	7	700	50	16
Burnbank and District	6	3,000	148	19
Broughty Castle	4	1,000	64	12
Callander	2	400	60	16
Colinton	1	500	50	3
Covington and Thankerton	1	50	16	16
Coquetdale	2	180	70	10
Coatbridge	7	2,600	120	20
Dumbarton	5	4,000	112	12
Dennyloanhead and District	3	1,500	122	24
Dumfries	14	3,605	371	76
Dunfermline	10	9,000	300	40
Dornoch	5	500	39	2
East Calder	1	200	25	20
Edinburgh and District :				
Edinburgh	38	19,000	3,240	132
—(Ninety)				
—(Ayrshire)				
—(Scottish)				
Leith				
Holyrood				
Granton and Wardie				
Forfar	5	3,000	121	30
Gorebridge	1	900	38	17
Greenock Victoria	3	1,000	30	15
Haddington	1	100	23	2
Hamilton Junior	10	6,000	70	22
Hamilton	10	5,000	90	20
Hawick	3	1,200	120	36
Irvine	5	2,400	350	40

Continued on next page.



BURNS FEDERATION MEDAL

(For presentation by Clubs to successful pupils in school competitions)

	Schools	Scholars	Competitors	Prize-winners
Kirkcudbright	8	850	180	12
Markinch	1	440	169	4
Mauchline	2	700	124	14
Mossiel (Glasgow)	1	900	24	24
Newcraighall	2	800	121	12
Newbattle and District	2	900	250	12
Oakbank (Mid Calder)	1	200	25	20
Perth (St. Mark's)	6	3,000	24	20
Partick Western (Glasgow)	2	1,950	90	24
Perth	6	3,200	850	30
Port-Glasgow	4	1,300	124	30
Portobello	2	1,800	180	12
Pumphreston	1	600	40	10
Rosebery (Glasgow)	3	3,100	130	60
Stirling	8	4,000	300	20
Sinclairtown and Kirkcaldy	2	1,200	120	10
St. Ninians	3	800	50	6
Whitburn	6	3,000	110	22
	<u>261</u>	<u>137,212</u>	<u>15,531</u>	<u>1,286</u>

Greenock Burns Club presented prizes at the local Music Festival.

BURNS FEDERATION MEDAL.

To encourage further the holding of competitions among school children, the Executive Committee of the Burns Federation recently decided to prepare a medal which could be purchased by federated clubs for presentation to successful pupils. A design prepared and gifted by Mr. Ninian Macwhannell was approved by the Committee, and the cost of striking the die was generously borne by ex-President Sir Robert Bruce. The medal is illustrated on the opposite page.

Copies of the medal may be obtained by federated clubs from the undersigned, the Hon. Secretary of School Children's Competitions. The prices are (1) in bronze, 3s. 9d. each; (2) in silver, 7s. each; and (3) in gold, 31s. each. Engraving and postage are extra. Cases to hold the medals may also be obtained, price 1s. 9d. each.

A. G. ANDREW.

73 BRUNSWICK STREET,
GLASGOW, C.1.

LIST OF

BURNS CLUBS AND SCOTTISH SOCIETIES

ON THE

ROLL OF THE BURNS FEDERATION, 1930.

[Corrected to 2nd December, 1929.]

- 0—KILMARNOCK BURNS CLUB: instituted 1808; federated 1885; 80 members; President, James Richmond; Secretary, Major D. Yuille, Burns Avenue, Kilmarnock.

- 1—THE BURNS CLUB OF LONDON: instituted 1868; federated 1885; 300 members; President, John A. Anderson; Vice-President, John B. Rintoul; Secretary, J. A. Brown, C.E., M.I.S.E., 11 The Drive, Ilford, Essex; Treasurer, Wm. H. Harries, F.C.I.S., Rushmead, Cunningham Park, Harrow, Middlesex. *Vernacular Circle*: Chairman, J. M. Bulloch, LL.D.; Secretary, Wm. Will; Assistant Secretary, Miss E. C. Ewing; Overseas Correspondent, John Douglas, F.S.A.Scot.; meets in Royal Scottish Corporation Hall, Fetter Lane, fortnightly.

- 2—ALEXANDRIA BURNS CLUB: instituted 1884; federated 1885; 87 members; President, William Houston; Vice-President, James Smith; Secretary, John Burton, Cedar Cottage, Alexandria; Treasurer, Robert Armstrong, Burnbrae, Alexandria; Auditors, James F. Henderson and Thos. G. Muir; meets in Village School on second Monday of each month.

- 3—TAM O' SHANTER BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW): instituted 1860; federated 1885; 100 members; President, Bailie Matthew Armstrong; Vice-President, W. H. Mitchell; Secretary, T. P. Thomson, 32 Barrington Drive, Glasgow, C.4; meets in Burns House Club on second Tuesday of month.

- 4—CALLANDER BURNS CLUB: instituted 1877; federated 1885; 50 members; Hon. President, P. M. Macintyre, M.A., LL.B.; President, Donald M'Laren; Secretary, A. D. Cumming, F.S.A. Scot., The Schoolhouse, Callander; Treasurer, James MacDonald, Parish Council Office, Callander.

- 7—THISTLE BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW): instituted 1882; federated 1885; 50 members; President, James M. Maitland; Vice-President, Councillor Jas. M'Luskie; Secretary, John Vallance, 57 College Street, Glasgow; Treasurer, John Eadie, 5 Miller Street, Glasgow; meets at 10 Miller Street, Glasgow.

- 9—ROYALTY BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW): instituted 1882; federated 1886; 94 members; President, Archibald Wilson; Vice-President, John Aitken; Secretary and Treasurer, George F. Howarth, 188 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2; Trustees, Ex-Bailie Macfarlane, David Gunn, and George Guthrie.
- 10—DUMBARTON BURNS CLUB: instituted 1859; federated 1886; 77 members; President, Ex-Provost Garrick; Vice-President, R. H. Hamilton; Secretary, J. M. Menzies, 69 High Street, Dumbarton; Treasurer, R. H. Hamilton, Clydesdale Bank, Dumbarton; meets in Elephant Hotel on 25th January.
- 14—DUNDEE BURNS CLUB: instituted 1860; federated 1886; 36 members; President, Matthew Gibson; Vice-President, John A. Purvis; Secretary, James G. Fyfe, 37 Union Street, Dundee; Treasurer, Alexander M'Laggan, 37 Union Street, Dundee; Curator, Robert Ramsay; meets on first Wednesday of month.
- 18—LIVERPOOL BURNS CLUB: instituted 1866; federated 1886; 150 members; President, Dr. W. R. Dalzell, M.A., M.B.; Secretary, W. J. S. Archer, 6 Devonshire Road, Princes Park, Liverpool; meets in Conservative Club on 25th January.
- 20—AIRDRIE BURNS CLUB: instituted 1885; federated 1886; 170 members; President, John R. Orr, M.A.; Vice-President, Guy N. Hamilton; Secretary and Treasurer, Andrew T. Little, 71 South Bridge Street, Airdrie; meets in Sir John Wilson Lesser Town Hall on Thursday, 23rd January, 1930.
- 21—GREENOCK BURNS CLUB (MOTHER CLUB): instituted 1802; federated 1886; 172 members; President, Alexander Foulds; Vice-Presidents, Arthur Murray and Ex-Provost Baxter; Secretary, James F. M'Dougall, 23 Cathcart Street, Greenock; Treasurer, Messrs. Ritchie & Holmes, C.A., 11 William Street, Greenock; meets in Club Rooms, 36 Nicolson Street, Greenock.
- 22—EDINBURGH BURNS CLUB: instituted 1848; federated 1886; 150 members; President, Alexander Darling, LL.D.; Vice-President, Allan Stevenson; Secretary, Thomas Robertson, 22 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh; Treasurer, Thomas W. Jack, Church Hill, Duddingston; Chaplain, Rev. J. Fraser Grahame, D.D.
- 26—PERTH BURNS CLUB: instituted 1873; federated 1927; 42 members; President, Thomas Hunter, J.P.; Vice-President, Rev. P. R. Landreth; Secretary, T. Harris Hunter, 1 Edin Terrace, Edinburgh Road, Perth; meets in Salutation Hotel on second Thursday of March, October, November, and December.
- 33—GLASGOW HAGGIS CLUB: instituted 1872; federated 1886; 94 members; President, Matthew Simpson; Vice-President, James Hempseed; Secretary and Treasurer, Burns Andrew, 12 Waterloo Street, Glasgow; meets in Ferguson & Forrester's, 36 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on second Tuesday of each month from October to April.
- 34—CARRICK BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW): instituted 1859; federated 1887; 32 members; President, Arthur E. Collins; Vice-President, David Sutherland; Secretary, Colin H. M'Farlane, Glasgow Cleansing Dept., 12 Trongate, Glasgow; Treasurer, Wm. Morrison, 62 Glassford Street, Glasgow; meets at 62 Glassford Street, Glasgow, on last Friday of each month.

- 36—ROSEBERY BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW): instituted 1885; federated 1886; 250 members; President, Andrew Aitken; Vice-President, Cuthbert P. Lyle; Secretary, A. W. Alexander, 45 Jura Street, Glasgow, S.W.2; Treasurer, Andrew Dunn, 153 Queen Street, Glasgow, C.1; meets in Grand Hotel, Charing Cross, Glasgow, on second Tuesday, monthly, October to March.
- 37—DOLLAR BURNS CLUB: instituted 1887; federated 1887; President, William Harley; Vice-President, David Mitchell; Secretary, David Mitchell, Woodville West, Dollar; Treasurer, Robert Graham, Burnside, Dollar; meets in Castle Campbell Hotel.
- 40—ABERDEEN BURNS CLUB: instituted 1887; federated 1889; 100 members; President, George Cowie, jun.; Vice-President, James Brown; Secretary, Alex. B. Garden, 3 Ardarroch Place, Aberdeen; Treasurer, Charles Mackie, 89 Leslie Terrace, Aberdeen; Auditor, Wm. Clark Mitchell; meets in Imperial Hotel on first Monday of each month from October to March; annual meeting on 21st April.
- 42—CRIEFF BURNS CLUB: instituted 1889; federated 1890; 100 members; President, William Forbes; Vice-President, A. Watt Allison; Secretary, William Pickard, 2 Addison Terrace, Crieff; meets in Star Hotel on 25th January.
- 44—FORFAR BURNS CLUB: instituted 1893; federated 1893; 170 members; President, Bailie James N. Graham; Vice-President, Ex-Bailie William Coutts; Secretary, R. W. Dill, Hampton Cottage, Forfar; Treasurer, Fred. A. Milne, 93 Queen Street, Forfar; meets in Masonic Rooms when called.
- 45—CUMNOCK BURNS CLUB: instituted 1887; federated 1891; 60 members; President, Alex. Penman; Secretary, Andrew Taylor, Clachian, Cumnock; Treasurer, J. M. Hill, Hartfield, Cumnock; meets in Dumfries Arms Hotel, Cumnock, on 25th January.
- 48—PAISLEY BURNS CLUB: instituted 1805; federated 1891; 33 members; President, G. W. Moody Stuart; Vice-President, W. R. Scott; Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas Hunter, 24 High Street, Paisley; meets at 29 Gauze Street, Paisley, on first Thursday of each month from October to March.
- 49—BRIDGETON BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW): instituted 1870; federated 1891; 1236 members; Past President, James Templeton; President, Joseph B. Stobo; Vice-President, Col. G. P. Linton, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; Secretary, John G. S. Sproll, 3 Royal Exchange Square, Glasgow, C.1; Treasurer, David S. Brown, 569 London Road, Glasgow, S.E.; Directors, Robert Dawson, Thomas Logan, J.P., John M'Callum, George W. Laurie, George Dunbar, James Anderson, David Hannay, Allan Morton, William Bryson; Hon. Director, James Craig.
- 50—STIRLING BURNS CLUB: instituted 1886; federated 1891; 140 members; President, James S. Henderson; Vice-President, Thos. Elliot; Secretary, Alex. Dun, 37 Murray Place, Stirling; Treasurer, Jas. P. Crawford, 68 Port Street, Stirling; meets in Golden Lion Hotel on 24th January, 1930.

- 53—GOVAN FAIRFIELD BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW): instituted 1886; federated 1891; 70 members; Hon. President, Colonel John A. Sillars; President, Thomas Fullarton; Vice-President, David Thomson; Secretary, Alexander Graham, 3 Moss Road, Glasgow, S.W.1; Treasurer, Robert Glen, 59 Greenhead Drive, Glasgow, S.W.1; meets in Eden Villa, 8 Carmichael Street, Govan, on first Wednesday of month from September to April.
- 55—DERBY SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION AND BURNS CLUB: instituted 1890; federated 1892; 140 members; President, J. D. Black; Vice-Presidents, John Munro and W. M. Wylie; Secretary, W. M. Wylie, 9 Charnwood Street, Derby; Assistant-Secretary, W. Smellie; Treasurer, John Henderson, 74 St. Chads Road, Derby.
- 56—LAPRAIK BURNS CLUB (MUIRKIRK): instituted 1893; federated 1893; President, Arch. Fairbairn; Vice-President, Rev. J. Richmond; Secretary, Charles P. Bell, Main Street, Muirkirk; Treasurer, Andrew Pringle; meets in Masonic Hall or Dundas Hall, Muirkirk, every week.
- 59—GOUROCK JOLLY BEGGARS BURNS CLUB: instituted 1893; federated 1893; 60 members; President, George Coltart; Vice-President, Jas. F. Wylie; Secretary, Robert Tweedie, 2 John Street, Gourock; Treasurer, L. Adam, Oakdene, Manor Crescent (W.), Gourock; meets in Criterion Hall, Kempoch Street, every Friday.
- 62—CUPAR BURNS CLUB: instituted 1893; federated 1893; 120 members; President, Sheriff Dudley Stuart; Vice-Presidents, R. Osborne Pagan and George J. Lumsden; Secretary and Treasurer, Robert G. Brown, St. Leonards, Cupar; meets in Royal Hotel, Cupar; Anniversary Dinner on 25th January; Annual General Meeting in November.
- 63—MOSSGIEL BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW): instituted 1893; federated 1893; 50 members; President, J. A. Ross; Vice-President, Robert Parker; Secretary, William Brownlee, 67 Cadder Street, Glasgow, S.1; meets in Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Eglinton Toll.
- 64—BEITH BURNS CLUB: instituted 1892; federated 1893; 55 members; President, David Gemmell; Vice-President, John Orr; Secretary and Treasurer, John Ferguson, 21 Woodside Road, Beith; meets in Saracen's Head Hotel.
- 65—MUSSELBURGH BURNS CLUB: instituted 1886; federated 1894; 80 members; President, William Malcolm; Vice-President, Andrew Welsh; Secretary, George Murray Colville, 17 Links Place, Musselburgh; meets in Town Chambers twice yearly.
- 67—CARLTON BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW): instituted 1894; federated 1894; 95 members; President, A. B. Steel; Vice-President, Wm. Kelman; Secretary, Thos. B. Hendry, 23 Montrose Street, Glasgow, C.2; Treasurer, John W. Dickie; meets in Kenilworth Hotel, Glasgow.
- 68—SANDYFORD BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW): instituted 1893; federated 1894; 408 members; Hon. President, David M. Hutchison, LL.B.; President, J. E. D. MacGregor; Vice-President, Bailie Alexander B. Swan; Secretary and Treasurer, Alexander Miller, The British Linen Bank, Kelvinhaugh Branch, 1190 Argyle Street, Glasgow, C.3; meets in Burns House Club.

- 71—CARLISLE BURNS CLUB : instituted 1889; federated 1895; 84 members; President, T. G. Cowan; Vice-Presidents, T. G. Beattie, T. Caton, J. W. Crawford, Dr. Doughty, D. Main, W. Reid, Dr. Rigg, and J. Small; Secretary, J. W. Crawford, Red Lodge, Hartington Place, Carlisle; Treasurer, T. G. Cowan, The Clydesdale Bank, Carlisle; meets in County Hotel.
- 72—PARTICK BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW) : instituted 1885; federated 1895; President, Bailie D. C. Fletcher; Vice-President, J. A. Morrison; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, R. G. J. Kirk, 212 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.
- 74—GLASGOW-MAUCHLINE SOCIETY : instituted 1888; federated 1895; Hon. President, Sir Archibald M'Innes Shaw; President, J. Leiper Gemmill, J.P.; Vice-President, Thomas Killin, J.P.; Secretary, William Campbell, 166 Buchanan Street, Glasgow; Treasurer, H. Plant Alexander, Eastfield Chair Works, Rutherglen.
- 75—KIRN BURNS CLUB : instituted 1892; federated 1896; 100 members; President, W. S. C. Dobie; Vice-President, Colonel Macconnochie; Secretary and Treasurer, Jas. J. Boyd, Norwood, Kirn; meets in Kirn Parish Hall every Monday from October to March.
- 76—BRECHIN BURNS CLUB : instituted 1894; federated 1896; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. Cumming, Lindsay Lane, Brechin.
- 82—ARBROATH BURNS CLUB : Secretary, John Joss, 107 High Street, Arbroath.
- 85—DUNFERMLINE UNITED BURNS CLUB : instituted 1812; federated 1896; 70 members; Hon. President, Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; President, Sir Alexander Gibb, G.B.E., C.B.; Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Mitchell; Secretary and Treasurer, Bailie P. Paterson, Kinnis House, Kinnis Place, Dunfermline; meets in Masonic Temple on 25th January.
- 86—WINSOME WILLIE BURNS CLUB (CUMNOCK) : instituted 1856; federated 1886; 25 members; President, Robert Scott; Vice-President, Thomas Lamont; Secretary, Hugh Torbett, 17 Townhead Street, Cumnock; Treasurer, John Healy; meets in Hotel Royal on first Saturday of every month.
- 89—SUNDERLAND BURNS CLUB : instituted 1897; federated 1897; 100 members; President, J. M'Nicol; Vice-President, A. Moncur; Secretary, M. Neilson, 14 East Whickham Street, Sunderland; Treasurer, A. W. Semple, 21 Jackson Street, Sunderland; Librarian, G. Mackay; meets in Palatine Hotel on second Thursday in September, and on second and fourth Thursdays from October to April.
- 91—SHETTLESTON BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW) : instituted 1897; federated 1897; 115 members; Hon. Presidents, John Cresswell, James Lucas, M.A., R. M. Milholm, John M'Farlane, John Ramsey, James Wilson, and George Stirling; President, Alexander Ritchie; Vice-President, Robert W. Falla; Hon. Secretary, Robert M. Milholm, 7 Monteith Place, Glasgow, S.E.; Secretary, John Oliver; Treasurer, James Cassels, 20 Denbrae Street, Shettleston; meets in Sloan's Arcade Café.

- 92—KILBOWIE JOLLY BEGGARS BURNS CLUB (CLYDEBANK) : instituted 1897; federated 1898; 70 members; President, George Abbott; Vice-President, David Clark; Secretary, William Patrick, 14 Stewart Street, Dalmuir; Treasurer, Alex. Davidson, c/o Walker, Bannerman Street, Clydebank; meets in Cross Restaurant, Kilbowie Road, Clydebank, on last Thursday of each month.
- 94—UPHALL TAM O' SHANTER BURNS CLUB : instituted 1894; federated 1897; 60 members; President, Alexander Tullis; Vice-Presidents, James Wilson and William Paul; Secretary, Thos. T. Goldie, 22 Burnside Road, Uphall; Treasurer, Andrew Chapman, Elibell Cottage, Uphall Station; meets in the Hotel on last Friday of month.
- 96—JEDBURGH BURNS CLUB : instituted 1869; federated 1897; 70 members; President, Ex-Provost John S. Boyd, J.P.; Vice-President, Wm. Wells Mabon, J.P.; Secretary, Alexander Walker, J.P., The Dispensary, Jedburgh; meets in Spread Eagle Hotel.
- 97—KILMARNOCK BELLFIELD BURNS CLUB : instituted 1895; federated 1898; 40 members; President, Frank Headley; Vice-President, John Hutchison; Secretary, Wm. Lennox, 11 Nursery Avenue, Kilmarnock; Treasurer, Jas. Neilson; meets in Bellfield Tavern on third Monday of each month.
- 98—LANARK BURNS CLUB : instituted 1891; federated 1898; Secretary, Thomas Veitch, Dalblair, Wheatland Drive, Lanark.
- 99—BARLINNIE BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW) : instituted 1893; federated 1898; Secretary, James Smith, 14 Officers' Quarters, Barlinnie, Glasgow.
- 100—HAMILTON MOSSGIEL BURNS CLUB : instituted 1892; federated 1898; 50 members; President, Thomas B. Dick; Vice-Presidents, Dan Ferguson and T. B. Goudie; Secretary, Wm. Sommerville, 33 Reid Street, Burnbank; Treasurer, Robert Thorpe, 141 Quarry Street, Hamilton; meets in Commercial Hotel on first Tuesday of month except June, July, and August.
- 105—RUTHERGLEN CRONIES BURNS CLUB : federated 1898; 65 members; President, David M'Quaker; Vice-President, George Watt; Secretary, Andrew M'Clure, 91 Cambuslang Road, Rutherglen; Treasurer, John W. Morrison, 2 Burnhill Street; meets at 2 Burnhill Street, on last Friday of month.
- 106—BROXBURN ROSEBERRY BURNS CLUB : federated 1924; 78 members; President, Walter Neilson; Vice-President, George M'Lean; Secretary, Thomas Paterson, Goschen Place, Uphall; meets in Clifton Arms, Broxburn, on fourth Friday of each month.
- 108—EAST CALDER AND DISTRICT JOLLY BEGGARS BURNS CLUB : instituted 1897; federated 1899; 30 members; Hon. President, Wm. Baxter; President, James Millar; Vice-President, John Young; Secretary, Wm. Murdoch, 59 Oakbank, by Mid-Calder; Treasurer, James Findlay, 77 Oakbank, by Mid-Calder; Stewards, James Glasgow and Wm. Wilson; meets in Grapes Hotel on first Monday of month from September to March.

- 110—CAMBUSLANG BURNS CLUB : instituted 1850; federated 1898; President, Angus M'Cracken; Secretary, John M'Cracken, 269 Main Street, Cambuslang; Assistant Secretary, Angus Barr; Steward, Robert Stewart; meets in Institute.
- 112—BURNS HOWFF CLUB (DUMFRIES) : instituted 1889; federated 1899; 120 members; President, William Murray; Vice-Presidents, Wm. E. Boyd and James Sheridan; Secretary, L. H. Montgomery, 109 High Street, Dumfries; Treasurer, W. D. Boyes, 34 Bank Street, Dumfries; Librarians, J. W. Howat and W. D. Boyes; Auditors, Wm. Pearson and J. D. M'Millan; meets in Globe Hotel on first Wednesday of each month.
- 113—VALE OF LEVEN GLENCAIRN BURNS CLUB (ALEXANDRIA) : instituted 1897; federated 1899; 20 members; President, James Burdon; Vice-President, George Kerr; Secretary, John James, c/o Mrs. T. Young, 7 John Street, Renton; Treasurer, Peter Burdon; Viewfield, Balloch; Auditors, George Kerr and John L. Ritchie; meets in Black Bull, Renton, on last Saturday of month from August to April.
- 118—ALBANY BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW) : instituted 1900; federated 1900; 125 members; Hon. Presidents, Prof. John Glaister, M.D., and William Cullen, M.D.; President, T. Findlay Stewart; Vice-Presidents, David Blair, M.A., and Neilson Robertson; Secretary, D. C. Kennedy, 33 Hope Street, Glasgow; Treasurer and Librarian, William Dall, 105 Kenmure Street, Pollokshields, Glasgow; meets at 27 India Street on first Wednesday of month from October to March.
- 120—BRISTOL CALEDONIAN SOCIETY : instituted 1820; federated 1900; 200 members; President, Robert Brodie; Vice-President, F. E. Weatherly, K.C.; Secretary and Treasurer, F. W. Whitehead, Albion Chambers, Bristol; Chairman, Major J. S. Mather, M.B.C.M.; Benevolent Chairman, R. Robertson; Social Chairman, John Hyslop; meets in Albion Chambers as required.
- 121—HAMILTON JUNIOR BURNS CLUB : instituted 1886; federated 1901; 40 members; President, John Caldwell; Vice-President, Robert Bannatyne; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Wilson, 5 Haddow Street, Hamilton; meets in Duncan Stewart's, Union Street, on first Monday of month except May-July.
- 123—AUCHINLECK BOSWELL BURNS CLUB : instituted 1900; federated 1901; 37 members; President, John Weir; Vice-President, Hugh Sloan; Secretary, James Muir, Gilblair, Auchinleck; Treasurer, John Black; meets in Burns Room, Market Inn, Auchinleck.
- 124—THE NINETY BURNS CLUB (EDINBURGH) : instituted 1890; federated 1902; 200 members; President, Daniel Grant; Vice-President, D. M. Matheson; Secretary, R. D. Grant M'Laren, 2 Mayfield Road, Edinburgh; Treasurer, George Runcie, 41 Northfield Avenue, Edinburgh; meets in Ferguson & Forrester's Rooms, 129 Princes Street, monthly from October to March.
- 125—BLACKBURN-ON-ALMOND BURNS CLUB : instituted 1900; federated 1902; President, Alexander M'Lachlan; Vice-President, James Logan; Secretary, Sam. Smith, Westend, Blackburn, by Bathgate; meets in Almond Inn on first Saturday of month.

- 126—**FALKIRK BURNS CLUB**: instituted 1866; federated 1902; 200 members; President, Dan. Robertson; Vice-Presidents, J. Symington Quig and David Blair; Secretary and Treasurer, R. H. Menzies, Bank Street, Falkirk; meets in Mathieson's Rooms, High Street.
- 128—**COWDENBEATH GLENCAIRN BURNS CLUB**: instituted 1893; federated 1903; President, John Nisbet; Vice-President, Wm. Foster; Secretary, Eben. Hunter, 31 Arthur Place, Cowdenbeath; Treasurer, A. Taylor; meets in "Ye Olde Inn" every Friday from October to April, Friday monthly during remainder of year.
- 131—**NOTTINGHAM SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION**: instituted 1871; federated 1903; 396 members; President, Robert M'Kechan; Vice-Presidents, A. D. Phillips and Jas. Scott; Secretary, Geo. H. Aitken, 41 George Road, West Bridgford, Notts; Assistant Secretary, R. M. Peddieson; Treasurer, J. M. Watson, B.Sc., 22 Devonshire Road, Nottingham; meets in Mikado Café.
- 133—**NEWARTHILL BURNS CLUB**: instituted 1903; federated 1904; 44 members; President, John Henshaw; Vice-President, Thomas Law, J.P.; Secretary, Martin Dempster, 62 Mosshall Street, Newarthill, by Motherwell; Treasurer, Alexander Maxwell; meets in Miners' Institute on last Thursday of every month.
- 135—**PARTICK WESTERN BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW)**: instituted 1903; federated 1904; 120 members; President, James R. Bishop; Vice-President, Robert Watson; Secretary and Treasurer, William Lauderdale, 12 White Street, Partick, Glasgow, W.1; Auditors, David M. Kerr and John Macpherson; meets in Windsor Restaurant, Partick, monthly from September to March.
- 139—**NATIONAL BURNS CLUB, LTD. (GLASGOW)**: instituted 1904; federated 1904; 110 members; President, Arch. Campbell; Vice-President, Bernard George Gershon; Secretary, William Hamilton, 21 India Street, Glasgow, C.2; meets at 21 India Street, Glasgow, C.2.
- 148—**GREENOCK CRONIES BURNS CLUB**: instituted 1899; federated 1905; 45 members; President, John Drever; Vice-President, James Bradley; Secretary, Lawrence Brown, 21 Lyle Street, Greenock; Treasurer, William M'Farlane, 28 West Blackhall Street, Greenock; Musical Director, Hector Crawford; Pianist, Thomas Sinclair; meets in R.A.O.B. rooms on Tuesdays.
- 151—**OLD KILPATRICK BURNS CLUB**: instituted 1906; federated 1906; 40 members; President, Wm. C. Cockburn; Vice-President, Robert Paton; Secretary, Gavin Irving, Ferry Road, Old Kilpatrick; meets in Barclay Hall.
- 152—**HAMILTON BURNS CLUB**: instituted 1877; federated 1906; 159 members; President, J. C. E. Hay; Secretary, Alex. Cullen, 88 Cadzow Street, Hamilton; Treasurer, W. Martin Kay, Bank of Scotland Chambers, Hamilton; meets in Masonic Hall, Hamilton.

- 153—SCOTTISH BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW) : instituted 1904; federated 1906; 400 members; President, Thomas Somers, M.Inst.C.E.; Vice-Presidents, J. G. MacKerracher and W. D. Fisher; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Kevan M'Dowall, 115 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; Auditors, Jas. B. MacPherson and Robert Stewart; Bards, Thomas Cree, W. D. Cocker, and Robert Hogg; Director of Programmes, Councillor Ninian Macwhannell, F.R.I.B.A.; meets in "Cranston's," 17 Renfield Street, on fourth Monday of month.
- 155—EAST STIRLINGSHIRE BURNS CLUB (FALKIRK) : instituted 1905; federated 1906; 42 members; President, Walter Gibson; Vice-President, Robert A. Russell; Secretary, Alexander Glen, 26 Haugh Street, Carron Road, Falkirk; Treasurer, John Duncan; meets in Cross Roads Inn, Bainsford, Falkirk.
- 156—NEWCASTLE AND TYNESIDE BURNS CLUB : instituted 1864; federated 1906; 400 members; President, Wm. Kershaw; Vice-President, J. Samson; Secretary and Treasurer, G. B. Lauder, 106 Fairholm Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- 157—BAILLIESTON CALEDONIAN BURNS CLUB : instituted 1901; federated 1906; 40 members; President, John Seymour; Vice-President, John Scobbie; Secretary, James Lockhart, 17a Hamilton Road, Boghall, Broomhouse; Treasurer, Donald M'Farlane, 37 Main Street, Baillieston; meets in Free Gardeners' Hall on second Saturday of month.
- 158—DARLINGTON BURNS ASSOCIATION : instituted 1906; federated 1906; 81 members; President, J. C. Veitch; Vice-Presidents, Jas. Anderson, Councillor R. Nichol, J.P., and David Stevenson; Secretary, R. M. Liddell, 18 Greenbank Road, Darlington; Children's Competition Secretary, Alex. Furness; Treasurer, Geo. Lawson, 5 Holmwood Grove, Harrowgate Hill, Darlington; meets in "The Poplars," Northgate, monthly.
- 159—WALKER-ON-TYNE BURNS CLUB : instituted 1892; federated 1906; 82 members; President, William Brydon; Vice-Presidents, John Keith and Robert M'Rory; Secretary, John Yeats, 175 Middle Street, Walker, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Treasurer, H. F. Caldwell; meets in Waggon Inn, Low Walker, on alternate Tuesdays from September to April.
- 160—WHITBURN BURNS CLUB : instituted 1906; federated 1906; 58 members; President, William Clark; Vice-President, Frank M'Gregor; Secretary, Allan Johnston, 16 United Buildings, Whitburn; Bard, James R. Thomson; meets in Cross Tavern on first Saturday of each month.
- 161—CHARLESTON BURNS CLUB (PAISLEY) : instituted 1905; federated 1906; 60 members; President, Thomas Peacock; Vice-Presidents, John Ewing and Andrew Hamilton; Secretary, James H. Finn, 106 Neilston Road, Paisley; Auditors, Andrew Shannon and Hugh Black; meets at 1 Stevenson Street, Paisley.
- 163—GATESHEAD AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUB : instituted 1887; federated 1907; 280 members; President, Henry Walker; Vice-President, J. Readman; Secretary, John Drape, Shandon House, Beaconsfield Road, Low Fell, Gateshead; Treasurer, G. W. Porter, Trevelyan Terrace; Financial Secretary, Angus Morrison; meets in Royal Hotel on first Thursday of month from September to May.

- 164—KINNING PARK BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW): instituted 1881; federated 1907; 70 members; President, James M'Pherson; Vice-President, Samuel Rafferty; Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas Deans, 26 Dundrennan Road, Langside, Glasgow, S.2; meets in Masonic Hall, Rutland Crescent, on second Thursday of each month from October to March.
- 165—WALLSEND AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUB: instituted 1898; federated 1907; 100 members; Hon. President, Dr. A. Forrest; President, Walter Gladstone; Vice-President, John Foster; Secretary, David C. Carruthers, Ashgrove House, Holme Avenue, Walkerville, Newcastle; meets in Chillingham Hotel and Assembly Room fortnightly from October to March, and monthly from April to September.
- 167—BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND SCOTTISH SOCIETY (Birmingham Burns Club: amalgamated 1924): instituted 1888; federated 1907; 683 members; President, Councillor R. H. Hume, M.A.; Vice-Presidents, John Barr, John Brown, H. Farquhar, Allan Granger, J. Murray Laing, Robt. M'Kenzie, Donald M'Intosh; Secretary, J. P. Morrison, 71 Westminster Road, Handsworth, Birmingham; Assistant Secretary, C. A. MacDonald; Treasurer, H. Bell, 3 Exchange Buildings, Stephenson Place, Birmingham; meets in Grand Hotel, monthly from September to March.
- 168—RICCARTON BURNS CLUB (KILMARNOCK): instituted 1877; federated 1908; 42 members; President, John Watt; Vice-President, Alexander M'Inall; Secretary and Treasurer, Alexander Flanagan, 24 Fleming Street, Kilmarnock; meets in Commercial Inn, Riccarton, on fourth Saturday of month from October to April.
- 169—GLASGOW AND DISTRICT BURNS ASSOCIATION: instituted 1907; federated 1908; President, Captain Archibald Campbell; Vice-Presidents, James Templeton and William Boyle; Secretary, Gregor Allan Grant, LL.B., 87 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2; Treasurer, James C. Brown, 6 Blackie Street, Glasgow, C.3; meets at 27 India Street on fourth Tuesday of month.
- 171—CHATTANOOGA BURNS SOCIETY: instituted 1907; federated 1907; Hon. President, James F. Johnston; President, Col. Milton B. Ochs; Vice-President, Frank Spurlock; Secretary and Treasurer, R. B. Cooke, 605 James Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.; annual meeting on 25th January; other meetings as arranged.
- 172—OREGON BURNS CLUB: instituted 1908; federated 1908; Secretary, Alexander T. Smith, 143 Hamilton Avenue, Portland, Oregon.
- 173—IRVINE BURNS CLUB: instituted 1826; federated 1908; 250 members; President, Bailie A. B. Dickie; Vice-President, Dr. Alexander G. Gibson; Secretary, R. M. Hogg, Dyrochburn, Irvine; Treasurer, R. F. Longmuir, Roseville, Irvine; meets in King's Arms Hotel on 25th January.
- 180—TOLLCROSS BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW): instituted 1908; federated 1908; 90 members; President, H. M. Fletcher; Vice-President, J. C. Waugh; Secretary, James Paterson, Greenview, Fullarton, Tollcross, Glasgow; meets in Fullarton Hall on Fridays.

- 181—PRIMROSE BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW): instituted 1901; federated 1909; 120 members; Hon. President, John Duncan; Hon. Vice-President, T. S. Turnbull, F.E.I.S.; President, Thomas L. Crawford; Vice-President, Thomas Morison; Secretary and Treasurer, F. G. Davie, 237 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2; meets at 27 India Street on last Friday of month from October to March.
- 182—STANE MOSSGIEL BURNS CLUB (SHOTTS): instituted 1908; federated 1909; President, John Simpson; Vice-President, David Topping; Secretary, Arch. Williams, 23 Manse Buildings, Shotts; Treasurer, Robert Smith; meets in Barr's Hall.
- 183—LONDONDERRY BURNS CLUB AND CALEDONIAN SOCIETY: instituted 1907; federated 1909; 111 members; President, Alexander Macmillan; Vice-Presidents, T. Wallace, A. Wightman, W. G. S. Ballantine, G. Sidebottom, P. Gaylor, W. Mason, J. Maxwell, J. Steele-Hanna, and J. Sherrard; Secretary, George Paxton Findlay, 1 Boating Club Lane, Londonderry; Assistant Secretary, W. A. Dickie; Treasurer, David Campbell Murray, Dunshree, Marlborough Street, Londonderry; Auditors, George Sidebottom and Thomas Brown; meets in Presbyterian Working Men's Institute on Wednesdays from October to April.
- 184—BLAIRADAM SHANTER BURNS CLUB: instituted 1907; federated 1909; 30 members; President, Thomas C. Anderson; Vice-Presidents, Jas. Lees and John Millar; Secretary, Hugh Farrel, Adam's Terrace, Kelty; Treasurer, Adam Lees; meets in Blairadam Tavern on alternate Saturdays.
- 187—GALASHIELS BURNS CLUB: instituted 1908; federated 1909; 50 members; Hon. President, A. L. Brown, ex-M.P.; President, Wm. Rennie; Vice-President, John Hodge; correspondence to be addressed to the President, at Station House, Galashiels.
- 189—CLYDEBANK BURNS O' CLYDE BURNS CLUB: instituted 1896; federated 1909; President, James Kean; Vice-President, James A. M'Diarmid; Secretary, A. Homewood, 35 Taylor Street, Clydebank; meets in Hutcheon's Restaurant on last Friday of each month.
- 190—PORT GLASGOW BURNS CLUB: instituted 1910; federated 1910; 40 members; President, Lockhart N. Kirkland; Vice-President, Alexander Wilson; Secretary, Cornelius Young, Benclutha, Clune Braehead, Port Glasgow; Treasurer, John Telfer, 3 Maryfield Terrace, Port Glasgow; Stewards, James Galloway and John M'Farlane; meets in Star Hotel on second Friday of month from September to April.
- 192—AYRSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF FEDERATED BURNS CLUBS: instituted 1908; federated 1910; 30 members; President, Jas. MacIntyre; Vice-President, Rev. J. C. Higgins, B.D.; Secretary, Wm. Lennox, 11 Nursery Avenue, Kilmarnock; meets quarterly at various places throughout the county.
- 195—BLUE BELL BURNS CLUB (SHIREMOOR): instituted 1906; federated 1910; 20 members; Secretary, Councillor John Wilson, 11 Duke Street, Shiremoor, Northumberland.

- 196—MID-ARGYLL BURNS CLUB (ARDRISHAIG) : instituted 1909; federated 1910; President, Alex. Blue; Secretary, James Lindsay, Solicitor, Ardrishaig; meets in Royal Hotel, Ardrishaig.
- 198—TWENTY-FIVE JOLLY BEGGARS BURNS CLUB (GOREBRIDGE) : instituted 1906; federated 1911; 50 members; President, John Learmonth; Vice-President, James Juner; Secretary, William Weir, 37 Victoria Street, Hunterfield, Gorebridge; Minute Secretary, Thomas Drysdale; Treasurer, James Dunlop, 16 New Hunterfield, Gorebridge; Auditors, Joseph Dunlop and John Watson; meets in Arniston Gothenburg on third Saturday of month from September to April.
- 199—NEWBATTLE AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUB : instituted 1910; federated 1911; 200 members; Hon. Presidents, Mungo MacKay, J.P., Peter Gray, George Humphrey, and Wm. Carson; Past President, Dr. Haldane; President, Andrew Anderson, J.P.; Vice-Presidents, William Thomson and David Hall; Secretary, John Finlay, 3 Park Road, Newtongrange, Midlothian; Minute Secretary, John Bell; Treasurer, James Paxton, Lothian Terrace, Newtongrange; Auditors, Wm. Kirkwood and John Morris; meets in Band Hall, Newtongrange, on first and third Saturdays of month from October to April.
- 202—YE CRONIES BURNS CLUB (GOVAN, GLASGOW) : instituted 1893; federated 1911; 60 members; President, Alexander P. Gowans; Vice-President, William M'Intyre; Secretary, James Rellie, 18 Elder Street, Govan, Glasgow; Treasurer Leonard Woolley, 883 Govan Road, Glasgow; Bard, Thomas M. Walker, M.A.; Musical Director, W. Parker; meets in Commercial Restaurant, Govan Cross, on second Saturday of month from September to March; annual meeting on second Friday of June.
- 205—PAISLEY ST. MIRREN BURNS CLUB : instituted 1910; federated 1911; Secretary, David D. Crawford, 44 Old Sneddon Street, Paisley.
- 207—CAMBUSLANG WINGATE BURNS CLUB : instituted 1908; federated 1912; 30 members; President, John Thomson; Vice-President, Alexander Cupples; Secretary, Robert Forrester, 177 Hamilton Road, Cambuslang; Treasurer, Wm. Campbell; meets in Free Gardeners' Lesser Hall on first Saturday of month.
- 208—CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF COLORADO SPRINGS : instituted 1897; federated 1912; 95 members; Chief, John W. Gillis; First Chieftain, J. A. M'Dougall; Second Chieftain, Chas. S. Hamilton; Third Chieftain, John Morrison; Secretary, Walter B. M'Kibben, Y.M.C.A., Colorado Springs, Colorado; meets in Y.M.C.A. Hall.
- 209—GREENOCK ST. JOHN'S BURNS CLUB : instituted 1909; federated 1911; 80 members; President, David M. Park; Vice-President, Hugh Thomson; Secretary, Jacob A. C. Hamilton, 73 Holmscroft Street, Greenock; Treasurer, Gilbert Kerr, 58 Belville Street, Greenock; meets in Masonic Temple on third Tuesday of each month from October to April.
- 212—PORTOBELLO BURNS CLUB : instituted 1892; federated 1913; 100 members; President, John Ross; Vice-President, D. Lowe Turnbull, M.A.; Secretary, William MacVey, 44 Duddingston Park, Portobello; Treasurer, George Sanderson, Clydesdale Bank of Scotland, Portobello; meets in Royal Hotel, Portobello.

- 213—KINGSTON BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW): instituted 1912; federated 1913; 130 members; President, Robert Armour; Secretary, A. Neil Campbell, F.C.C.S., 10 Lothian Gardens, Kelvinside North, Glasgow, N.W.; Treasurer, Alex. Smith, 19 Harley Street, Ibrox; meets in Wheat Sheaf Rooms, 263 Paisley Road, on third Thursday of month from October to March.
- 218—BANNOCKBURN EMPIRE BURNS CLUB: instituted 1913; federated 1913; 36 members; President, Peter Simpson; Vice-President, John Fulton; Secretary, George Wood, 49 Firs Crescent, Bannockburn; Treasurer, James Kirkwood, Cauldhame, Bannockburn; meets in Empire Bar on first Saturday of month during winter.
- 220—BURNS CLUB OF ST. LOUIS: instituted 1904; federated 1913; 28 members; President, W. K. Bixby; Vice-President, Geo. S. Johns; Secretary, Walter B. Stevens, Three-Mile Farm, Burdick, Kansas; Treasurer, Hanford Crawford; meets in Artists' Guild Buildings on Burns's birthday.
- 221—PRESTONPANS BURNS CLUB: instituted 1900; federated 1913; 50 members; President, Herbert Millar; Vice-President, James Bogie; Secretary, David Allan, Whitefield Place, Prestonpans; Treasurer, George M'Kenzie, High Street; meets on third Tuesday in February, March, October, and December, and on 25th January.
- 222—HULL BURNS CLUB: instituted 1863; federated 1912; 300 members; President, Major Peter Robson, T.D.; Past-President, Fred. Ingham; Secretaries, Robert A. Spiers, 81 Ings Road, Hull, and Leslie Lancaster, 4 Mayfield Street, Hull; Treasurer, Fred. Bell, 100 Boulevard, Hull; meets in Field's Restaurant on last Friday of each month from October to March.
- 223—AULD CLINKUM BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW): instituted 1913; federated 1913; 45 members; President, John Harley; Vice-President, Kenneth Alexander; Secretary, Alexander Nairn, 55 Seamore Street, Glasgow, N.W.; Benevolent Fund Treasurer, James Wilson; meets in Burns House Club, 27 India Street, Glasgow, on first Saturday of month.
- 224—ASHINGTON BURNS CLUB: instituted 1891; federated 1913; President, C. G. Henderson; Vice-President, D. Baxter; Hon. Secretary, Wm. Harbin, 7 Seventh Row, Ashington, Northumberland; Treasurer, J. T. Kidd.
- 225—HELENSBURGH BURNS CLUB: instituted 1911; federated 1913; 160 members; President, John Brown; Vice-Presidents, John Somerville and Walter Marsland; Secretary, Thos. Ferguson, 104 West Princes Street, Helensburgh; Treasurer, Alex. Goodlet, 45 East Princes Street, Helensburgh; Choirmaster, John Brown; meets in Masonic Hall monthly.
- 226—DUMFRIES BURNS CLUB: instituted 1820; federated 1913; 226 members; President, William Gibson; Past-President, Right Rev. J. Montgomery Campbell, D.D.; Secretary and Treasurer, John McBurnie, Sheriff-Court House, Dumfries; Annual Meeting on a date in March fixed by Committee.
- 231—FAULDHOUSE AND EAST BENHAR BURNS CLUB: instituted 1907; federated 1914; President, John Salmond; Vice-President, Robert Mutter; Secretary, William Salmond, Hawthorn Place, Quarry Road, Fauldhouse; meets in Caledonian Hotel.

- 234—GLASGOW SOUTHERN MERCHANTS BURNS CLUB: instituted 1914; federated 1914; 50 members; President, Dr. W. Towers Hardie; Secretary, Archd. Irving, 328 Pollokshaws Road, Glasgow; Treasurer, Geo. Fowlie; meets in Ferguson & Forrester's.
- 236—WHITEHAVEN BURNS CLUB: instituted 1914; federated 1914; 123 members; President, Samuel Turner; Vice-President, Wm. A. Davidson; Secretary and Treasurer, Duncan Jamieson, 14 Wellington Row, Whitehaven; Hon. Auditor, Wm. Brewster; Bard, Wm. Glenn; meets in Golden Lion Hotel.
- 237—UDDINGSTON MASONIC BURNS CLUB: instituted 1914; federated 1914; 36 members; President, David Nicol Miller; Vice-President, Charles M'Williams; Secretary, Arthur Downie, 89 Woodlands Crescent, Bothwell; Treasurer, George Anderson, Co-operative Buildings, Tannochside, Uddingston; meets in Magdala Hall on third Saturday of month except June, July, and August.
- 238—BURNS CLUB OF ATLANTA: instituted 1896; federated 1914; 74 members; President, W. F. Melton; Vice-President, Walter B. Stewart; Secretary, H. C. Reid, 1396 Fairbanks Street, S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Treasurer, E. F. King, Grant Building, Atlanta, Ga.; Superintendent, David Buchan; Chaplain, Rev. Russell K. Smith; Directors, J. W. Beeson, A. A. Meyer, Jere A. Wells, James Carlisle, and J. T. Rose; meets in the Burns Cottage, Atlanta, on first Wednesday of month.
- 239—HAWICK BURNS CLUB: instituted 1878; federated 1914; 470 members; President, George Baptie; Vice-President, George Armstrong; Secretary, George Hogg, 4 Park Street, Hawick; Treasurer, Alex. Pringle, 8 Beaconsfield Terrace, Hawick; meets in Club Rooms, Albert Bridge, Hawick.
- 242—MONTROSE BURNS CLUB: instituted 1908; federated 1915; President, Major Wood, M.C.; Vice-President, Bailie Gouk; Secretary, J. B. S. Fairweather, Dorward Road, Montrose; Treasurer, C. W. M'Gregor; meets in Guild Hall.
- 243—ST. JAMES BURNS CLUB (PAISLEY): instituted 1912; federated 1915; President, Donald M'Fadyen; Vice-President, John Kerr; Secretary, J. M'Kechnie, 3 Douglas Terrace, Paisley; Treasurer, James Fleming, 8 Glen Street, Paisley.
- 244—DALMUIR BURNS CLUB: instituted 1914; federated 1916; 65 members; President, Thomas F. Armstrong; Vice-President, Robert Woodburn; Secretary and Treasurer, Alex. Dillon, 21 Trafalgar Street, Dalmuir; Auditors, D. Lyon and G. Atkins; meets in St. John's Masonic Hall quarterly.
- 247—THIRTEEN JOLLY BEGGARS BURNS CLUB (LOCHGELLY): instituted 1916; federated 1917; 30 members; President, Robert Scobie; Vice-President, Alexander Brown; Secretary, Robert Garmory, 21 Francis Street, Lochgelly; Treasurer, Robert M'Kay, Brucefield, Lochgelly; Croupiers, George Veigh and Arthur Marlow; Auditors, Michael Vail and Alexander Anderson; Bard, Robert Mackie; Piper, Robert M'Kay, jun.; meets in Victoria Bar, Church Street, Lochgelly, on last Saturday of month.

- 250—TAM O' SHANTER BURNS CLUB (COWDENBEATH): instituted 1917; federated 1917; 18 members; President, John Black; Vice-President, James Dunlop; Secretary, John Dougary, 120 Union Street, Cowdenbeath; Treasurer, John Dryburgh, Burgh Road, Cowdenbeath; meets in Gothenburg Room, Gothenburg, Cowdenbeath.
- 251—GLENCAIRG BURNS CLUB: instituted 1918; federated 1918; 72 members; President, John Cook; Vice-President, James Walkingshaw; Secretary, Robert Glencross, Loftic View, Glencraig, Fife; Treasurer, Robert Ferrins; meets in The Houf, Hunter's Bar, on third Saturday of every month from October to March.
- 252—ALLOWAY BURNS CLUB: instituted 1908; federated 1918; 120 members; President, Andrew Cunningham; Vice-Presidents, John H. B. Lochhead, M.C., M.A., and Thomas Auld; Secretary and Treasurer, William Scott, 5 Belleisle Cottages, Alloway; meets in Alloway Public Hall as occasion arises.
- 253—GALSTON JOLLY BEGGARS BURNS CLUB: instituted 1916; federated 1918; 30 members; President, George Campbell; Vice-President, Andrew Hood, jun.; Secretary and Treasurer, Thos. Morton, 37 Brewland Street, Galston; Auditors, A. Hood, jun., and H. Scott; meets in Burns Tavern on second Saturday of month from September to April.
- 254—VICTORIA BURNS CLUB (GREENOCK): instituted 1915; federated 1918; 85 members; President, John Anderson; Vice-Presidents, James Kennedy and R. Adams; Secretary, James Munroe, 63 Wallace Street, Greenock; Treasurer, John Ferrier, 3 East Crawford Street, Greenock; meets in Co-operative Halls, East End, on second Thursday of month.
- 255—CATHCART BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW): instituted 1916; federated 1918; 70 members; President, John Hislop; Vice-President, George Dingwall; Secretary and Treasurer, David B. Wilson, 9 Craig Road, Cathcart; meets in Couper Institute on last Friday of month during year.
- 256—NEWTON-ON-AYR BURNS CLUB: instituted 1904; federated 1919; 34 members; President, R. A. George; Vice-President, J. S. Jackson; Secretary, T. Alexander, 35 Crown Street, Ayr; Treasurer, B. Tierney, Viewfield Road, Ayr; meets in Robert Burns Tavern every Wednesday.
- 257—ARMADALE STAR BURNS CLUB: instituted 1918; federated 1919; President, Thomas Milne; Vice-President, James M'Hattie; Secretary, George Menzies, 35 Barbauchlaw Avenue, Armadale, West Lothian; meets in Star Inn first Saturday monthly.
- 258—ARMADALE BUCK'S HEAD BURNS CLUB: instituted 1918; federated 1919; President, John Mack; Vice-President, William Brown; Secretary, John Stevenson, Brown Street, Armadale, West Lothian; meets in Crown Hotel.
- 259—BONNYRIGG A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT BURNS CLUB: instituted 1919; federated 1919; President, J. Harper; Vice-President, A. Hill; Secretary, A. Hill, jun., 21 Camp View, Bonnyrigg; meets in Calderwood Arms on last Saturday of month.

- 261—BURNS ANNIVERSARY CLUB (SYDNEY): instituted 1895; federated 1919; 240 members; President, James Campbell; Vice-Presidents, Adam Dempster and James M. Blance; Secretary, J. Buchan, Logie Brae, York Street, Forest Lodge, Sydney, Australia; Treasurer, John Campbell; meets in St. James' Hall on last Saturday of each month.
- 262—FIFESHIRE BURNS ASSOCIATION: instituted 1919; federated 1919; President, Thos. Anderson; Vice-Presidents, Robert Moyes and Walter M. Miller; Secretary, James G. Park, Tavern Cottages, North Road, Hill of Beath, Crossgates, Fife; meets in Associated Club Rooms monthly.
- 263—GLASGOW MASONIC BURNS CLUB: instituted 1919; federated 1919; 250 members; Hon. President, The Right Hon. the Earl of Cassillis; Hon. Vice-Presidents, J. Rankine Andrew and H. Alston Hewat; President, George Mackay; Vice-President, David Martin Baxter; Secretary, Archibald Davidson Campbell, 116 Trongate, Glasgow, C.1; Treasurer, James Inglis, 32 Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow, N.W.; Auditors, H. M. Lepper and Wm. R. Neil; Director of Music, Wm. Palmer; Pianist, Carleton Smyth; M'Lennan Cup Representative, John W. Logan; meets in Burns House Club, 27 India Street, on last Friday monthly from September to April.
- 264—PRESTONPANS JOLLY BEGGARS BURNS CLUB: instituted 1918; federated 1919; 10 members; President, George Doig; Vice-President, John Robertson; Secretary, Robert Wilson, 17 Viewforth Terrace, Prestonpans; Treasurer, William Cunningham; meets in the "Queen's Arms" on first Saturday of every month.
- 265—BINGRY JOLLY BEGGARS BURNS CLUB: instituted 1919; federated 1920; President, James Gold; Vice-President, Thos. Ferguson; Secretary, Thos. Whisker, Wester Crosshill, Lochore, Fifeshire; Treasurer, Robt. Johnstone; meets in Lochore Gothenburg Hall on third Saturday of each month.
- 266—NEWTON JOLLY BEGGARS BURNS CLUB: instituted 1919; federated 1920; 30 members; President, Joseph Black; Vice-President, George Johnstone; Secretary, A. Lightbody, 60 Pitt Street, Newton, Hallside; Treasurer, Thos. Hynds, Dunlop Street, Newton, Hallside; meets in Inglenook Social Club, Halfway, Cambuslang, on last Saturday of month.
- 267—PRESTONPANS MYSTIC BURNS CLUB: instituted 1919; federated 1919; 25 members; President, Charles Rowan; Vice-President, Neil Livingstone; Secretary, Peter Taylor, 66 High Street, Prestonpans; Treasurer, William Ford, J.P.; meets in Railway Tavern on first and third Saturdays of each month from October to April.
- 268—ANDERSTON CRONIES BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW): instituted 1905; federated 1920; President, Malcolm A. Hendry; Vice-President, George Lockhart; Secretary and Treasurer, F. W. Rodger, 11a Ashton Terrace, Glasgow; meets at 109 Argyle Street in January, May, September, and November.
- 269—TAM O' SHANTER BURNS CLUB (JOHNSTONE): instituted 1912; federated 1920; 57 members; President, Matthew Monie, M.A., B.Sc.; Secretary, James A. Scott, 29 Ulundi Road, Johnstone; meets in Parish Church Hall fortnightly.

- 270—COQUETDALE BURNS CLUB (ROTHBURY): instituted 1898; federated 1920; 40 members; President, James Murray; Vice-President, Dr. Jno. A. Smail; Secretary, Ralph Dixon, 6 Whitton Terrace, Rothbury; Treasurer, Wm. Henderson, Greenwell Villas, Rothbury; meets in Alexandra Café, Rothbury.
- 271—TRENTON BURNS CLUB: instituted 1919; federated 1919; 30 members; President, Robert Cunningham; Vice-President, David Waugh; Secretary, James Wylie, 1060 Franklin Street, Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A.; Treasurer, Alexander M'Innis, 40 Emanuel Street, Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A.; meets in Royal Oak Hall, Clinton and Yard Avenues, Trenton, N.J., on second Saturday of month.
- 272—LANARK JOLLY BEGGARS BURNS CLUB: instituted 1919; federated 1920; 40 members; President, Thomas Stoddart; Vice-President, William Glendinning; Secretary, James Kay, 4 Waverley Crescent, Lanark; meets in Royal Oak Hotel.
- 274—TROON BURNS CLUB: instituted 1920; federated 1920; 104 members; President, David M'Nab; Vice-President, Bailie Wilson; Secretary, James C. Brown, 21 Templehill, Troon; Treasurer, Geo. S. M'Vey, Clydesdale Bank, Troon.
- 275—AYR BURNS CLUB: instituted 1886; federated 1920; 288 members; President, Rev. J. C. Higgins, B.D.; Vice-Presidents, Ex-Bailie James Smith, James D. Sloan, John Boyd, and C. C. Learmonth; Secretary, Miss Polly Hyslop, Kirkport, Ayr; Treasurer, John Browning, 57 Dalblair Road, Ayr; Auditors, Wm. Munro and Robt. Wilson.
- 277—HARRIMAN BURNS CLUB: federated 1920; Secretary, Wm. M'Nee, 266 Madison Street, Harriman, Pa., U.S.A.
- 278—DULUTH CLAN STEWART, NO. 50 (ORDER OF SCOTTISH CLANS), BURNS CLUB: federated 1920; Secretary, A. G. M'Knight, 319 Providence Building, Duluth, Minn., U.S.A.
- 279—JOLLY BEGGARS BURNS CLUB (BROXBURN): instituted 1920; federated 1920; 23 members; President, Jno. Black; Vice-President, Robert Bowie; Secretary, Jno. Cruickshank, 1 Albyn Cottages, Broxburn; Treasurer, Thos. Inglis; meets in Strathbroke Hotel on first Friday of every month.
- 280—DETROIT BURNS CLUB: instituted 1912; federated 1920; President, Neil R. Sutton; Vice-President, Thomas G. White; Secretary, Richard Irvine, 11806 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Financial Secretary, W. A. V. Edward; Treasurer, W. D. Pettigrew; Bard, Peter Grant; meets in St. Andrew Hall.
- 281—VICKERSTOWN BURNS CLUB: instituted 1919; federated 1920; 35 members; President, Alex. Craig; Vice-President, R. Colville; Secretary, James D. Cowley, 82 King Alfred Street, Vickers-town, Barrow-in-Furness; Treasurer, David Craig; meets in George Hotel quarterly.
- 282—GLASGOW AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUBS' BOWLING ASSOCIATION: instituted 1899; federated 1920; 35 clubs; President (vacant); Vice-President, James M'A. Ritchie; Secretary and Treasurer, Robert Parker, 138 Calder Street, Glasgow, S.2; meets in Burns House Club; Directors meet in National Burns Club.

- 283—SINCLAIRTOWN BURNS CLUB: instituted 1920; federated 1920; 62 members; Hon. President, Councillor James Roberts; Hon. Vice-President, Donald Mackay, M.C., M.A.; President, George Robertson; Vice-President, William Copeland; Secretary, John Blyth, 3d Institution Street, Kirkcaldy; Treasurer, Robert Haig, 38 Loughborough Road, Kirkcaldy; meets in Sinclairtown Station Hotel on second Saturday of month.
- 284—NORTH-EASTERN BURNS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA: instituted 1896; federated 1921; 89 members; President, Alexander Macdonald; Vice-President, Alexander Gowans; Secretary, Harry Valentine, 4530 N. Hurley Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.; Treasurer, John M'Cash, 141 W. Lippincott Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.; meets in Lighthouse Hall on last Saturday of month.
- 286—SHAWLANDS BURNS CLUB (GLASGOW): instituted 1920; federated 1921; 110 members; President, Andrew M'Callum; Vice-President, David Hunter; Secretary, J. B. Stuart, 135 Kilmarnock Road, Glasgow; Treasurer, Robert Hunter; meets in Langside Halls or Marlborough House.
- 288—BEITH CALEDONIA BURNS CLUB: instituted 1911; federated 1921; 42 members; President, Hugh Walker; Vice-President, John Danks; Secretary and Treasurer, John Gibson, Giffen Mill, Barrmill, Beith; meets in Old Deer Inn on 25th January.
- 289—COATBRIDGE CALEDONIAN BURNS CLUB: instituted 1901; federated 1901; 40 members; President, Archibald M. Raeside; Vice-President, John M'Lay; Secretary, Archibald M. Raeside, 30 Corswall Street, Coatbridge; Treasurer, William Herdman, David Street, Cliftonville, Coatbridge; Musical Director, John M'Lay; Librarian, Andrew Lang; meets in Stewart Institute on third Thursday of month during winter.
- 290—BLANTYRE AND DISTRICT MASONIC BURNS CLUB: instituted 1919; federated 1921; 50 members; President, David Pender; Vice-President, Alexander Reid; Secretary, Andrew Walker, 78 Donaldson Street, Burnbank, Hamilton; Treasurer, Alexander Stephen, 58 Watson Street, Larkfield, Blantyre; meets in Masonic Hall, Stonefield, on fourth Saturday of month.
- 292—GRAHAMSTON BURNS CLUB: instituted 1920; federated 1921; 50 members; Hon. President, R. C. Liddell; President, John Lapsley; Vice-President, W. C. Roberts; Secretary, Geo. Rae, 76 Dollar Avenue, Bainsford, Falkirk; Treasurer, Wm. Watmore, David's Loan, Bainsford, Falkirk.
- 293—NEWCRAIGHALL POOSIE NANSIE BURNS CLUB: instituted 1921; federated 1921; 40 members; President, James Smith; Hon. Vice-President, Edward Millon; Vice-President, John M'Donald; Secretary, Wm. Watson, 7 Park View, Newcraighall, Musselburgh; Treasurer, R. B. Brown, 5 Park Terrace, Newcraighall, Musselburgh; meets in Sheep Head Inn, Duddingston, on second Saturday of month from October to April.
- 294—HILL OF BEATH BURNS CLUB: federated 1921; 40 members; President, John Turcan; Vice-President, William Rennie; Secretary, James Barclay, No. 1 Reading Room Row, Hill of Beath, Crossgates; Treasurer, John Burt, jun.; meets in Hill of Beath Tavern twice monthly from September to April.

- 295—BURNS HOUSE CLUB, LTD. (GLASGOW): instituted 1920; federated 1921; President, John Duncan; Vice-Presidents, Sydney W. W. Russell and William C. Cockburn; meets at 27 India Street on second Tuesday of each month.
- 296—WALSALL BURNS CLUB: instituted 1900; federated 1922; 80 members; President, H. Bullock; Vice-President, Rupert Jeffries; Secretary, Eric O. Jones, 12 Leigh Road, Walsall; Treasurer, Walter D. Forsyth, Lloyds Chambers, Walsall.
- 298—NANAIMO BURNS CLUB: instituted 1912; federated 1922; President, Adam M'Neil; Vice-President, John Gavin; Secretary, Joseph English, 355 Haliburton Street, Nanaimo, B.C., Canada; Treasurer, James Stuart; meets in Oddfellows' Hall.
- 300—COVINGTON AND THANKERTON TINTOCK BURNS CLUB: instituted 1921; federated 1922; 80 members; President, Rev. Wm. C. Macgregor; Vice-President, John Dunbar; Secretary and Treasurer, John Brown, School House, Covington, Thankerton, Biggar; meets in Thankerton Hall.
- 302—AUCHTERDERRAN BURNS CLUB: instituted 1906; federated 1921; President, John Paterson; Vice-President, John Dick; Secretary, George McGregor, Craigside, Woodend, Cardenden; Treasurer, John Carver; meets in Gothenburg Room.
- 303—VICTORIA ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN SOCIETY: instituted 1892; federated 1922; Secretary, A. Bain, 1217 Lyall Street, Esquimalt, B.C., Canada.
- 304—DUNNIKIER BURNS CLUB: federated 1922; President, Geo. Penman; Vice-President, James Ingram; Secretary, Claud Neilson, New Houses, off Hendry Road, Kirkcaldy; meets in Dunnikier Arms Hotel.
- 305—NEW WATERFORD BURNS CLUB: federated 1922; President, James Slessor; Vice-President, James Crombie; Secretary, John Jarvie, Box 169, New Waterford, Nova Scotia; Treasurer, L. Harper.
- 306—CARDIFF CALEDONIAN SOCIETY: instituted 1886; federated 1922; Hon. Secretary, Alexander Gillis, 205 Newport Road, Cardiff.
- 307—EDINBURGH AYRSHIRE ASSOCIATION: instituted 1914; federated 1922; 180 members; President, James Bell; Vice-Presidents, Rev. W. M. R. Rusk, Ph.D., B.D., and Robert G. Morton, C.A.; Secretary, John McVie, 13 Hillside Crescent, Edinburgh; Assistant Secretary, Miss E. M. Symington; Treasurer, J. M. Houston, 75 Warrender Park Road, Edinburgh; meets in Ferguson & Forrester's, Princes Street, on second Friday of month from October to March.
- 308—BARRHEAD KELBURN BURNS CLUB: instituted 1919; federated 1922; 41 members; President, James Fleming; Vice-President, Samuel Jack; Secretary, George G. Pinkerton, 6 Blackwood Street, Barrhead; meets in Cross Arthurlie Hotel on last Saturday of month from October to March.

- 309—ANNAN BURNS CLUB: instituted 1910; federated 1923; 101 members; President, R. Maxwell Kippen; Vice-President, Thomas Dykes; Secretary, James Shaw, M.A., F.E.I.S., Norwood, Annan; meets in Central Hotel on 25th January, on 30th November, and as arranged.
- 310—MAUCHLINE BURNS CLUB: instituted 1923; federated 1923; 70 members; President, Tom Findlay; Vice-President, Tom Hood; Secretary, James Dunlop, Oakbank, Mauchline; Treasurer, James Harper, Park Terrace, Mauchline; meets in "Poosie Nansie's" Hall.
- 311—COLWYN BAY AND DISTRICT SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION: instituted 1923; federated 1923; President, Geo. Williamson; Vice-President, Jas. Glass; Secretary and Treasurer, G. Williamson, Greystones, Princes Drive, Colwyn Bay; meets in Café Parisien every second Wednesday.
- 313—ROYAL BURGH BURNS CLUB (RUTHERGLEN): instituted 1922; federated 1923; 48 members; President, James Taylor; Vice-President, Mrs. N. Ferguson; Secretary, Thomas Warren, 1 Richmond Place, Rutherglen; Treasurer, Neil Ferguson, 384 Main Street, Rutherglen; meets in Orange Hall, Regent Street, on third Wednesday of month.
- 314—SCOTTISH BURNS CLUB (EDINBURGH): instituted 1920; federated 1923; 120 members; President, A. Drysdale Patterson, F.R.S.A.; Vice-Presidents, Peter Weir, S.S.C., and D. J. M'Arthur; Secretary, G. M. Brown, 19 Shandon Street, Edinburgh; Treasurer, Joseph Sanders, 36 Cowan Road, Edinburgh; Auditor, D. M. Smith; Musical Director, Richard Marshall; Pianist, F. J. Belford, M.A.; meets in Synod Hall on second Friday of each month from October to March.
- 315—AVONDALE SOCIAL BURNS CLUB (STRATHAVEN): instituted 1923; federated 1924; President, Allan Watt; Vice-President, Robert Stirling; Secretary, James Steele, 1 Barn Street, Strathaven; meets in Sun Hall.
- 316—THE KNOWE BURNS CLUB (HARDGATE): instituted 1924; federated 1924; 40 members; President, William Horn; Vice-President, Alex. Fraser; Secretary, Robert Pearson, Colbreggan Place, Hardgate, Duntocher; Treasurer, James Mealyea; meets in Horn's Restaurant on alternate Mondays.
- 318—QUEENSBERRY BURNS CLUB (DUMFRIES): instituted 1924; federated 1924; 100 members; President, Thomas Aitken; Vice-Presidents, A. E. Unsworth and James Connon, sen.; Secretary, A. D. Pattullo, 42 Aldermanhill Road, Dumfries; Treasurer, A. D. Byers, 81 English Street, Dumfries; Auditors, J. Marchbank and W. Herd; meets in Queensberry Hotel, usually on third Tuesday of each month during winter.
- 319—FISHERROW MASONIC BURNS CLUB (MUSSELBURGH): instituted 1924; federated 1924; 34 members; President, John Heron; Vice-President, Hugh Roberts; Secretary, Frank Herriot, Inveresk Road, Musselburgh; Treasurer, James Watson, 37 Stoneybank Terrace, Musselburgh; meets in Mechanics' Hall, Bridge Street, on third Saturday of month from September to April.

- 320—TROY BURNS CLUB : instituted 1903; federated 1924; 300 members; President, Thomas Soutar; Vice-Presidents, William Reid and Mungo L. MacRae; Treasurer, A. Stearns Beattie; Secretary, James H. Baxter, 21 Bleecker Avenue, Troy, N.Y., U.S.A.; meets in Oddfellows' Hall, Fourth Street, on fourth Saturday of month from September to May.
- 322—STEVENSTON AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUB : instituted 1924; federated 1924; 40 members; President, Robert Gillan; Vice-President, Thomas Hamilton; Secretary and Treasurer, M. Wilson, 2 Smithfield Terrace, Stevenston; meets in Caledonia Vaults.
- 323—KIRKCUDBRIGHT BURNS CLUB : instituted 1918; federated 1924; President, Rev. Wm. Barclay, B.D.; Vice-President, Mrs. M'Myn.
- 324—STOCKTON (N.S.W.) BURNS CLUB : instituted 1923; federated 1924; 70 members; President, Alex. R. Clark; Vice-President, James R. Fraser; Secretary, Ed. M'Nairney, 63 Maitland Street, Stockton, N.S.W.; Treasurer, Mrs. A. F. Matheson, Lomond Street, Stockton, N.S.W.; Musical Director, Wm. Hamilton; Master of Ceremonies, Wm. Stuart; meets in Masonic Hall on second Wednesday of month.
- 325—VANCOUVER BURNS FELLOWSHIP : instituted 1924; federated 1924; 150 members; Past-President, P. M'A. Carrick; President, A. Fraser Reid; Vice-Presidents, James Taylor and John MacInnes; Secretary, J. Theo. De Pencier, 106 Seventh Avenue East, Vancouver; Treasurer, Wm. M. Bruce, 1890 Grant Street, Vancouver; meets in Caledonian Hall on third Wednesday of each month.
- 326—BINGRY JOLLY BEGGARS LADIES' BURNS CLUB : instituted 1924; federated 1924; 60 members; President, Mrs. Julia Gibb; Vice-President, Mrs. Storrar, sen.; Secretary, Mrs. Beveridge, Balingry Place, Lochore, Fife; Treasurer, Mrs. Fotheringham, Montrose Cottages, Lochore, Fife; meets in Gothenburg Hall, Lochore, on alternate Thursdays.
- 327—ST. MARK'S BURNS CLUB (PERTH) : instituted 1924; federated 1924; 70 members; President, Rev. P. R. Landreth; Vice-President, Wm. Munro; Secretary, Wm. Smith, 4 Hawarden Terrace, Jeanfield, Perth; Treasurer, David M'Rae, 33 Glover Street, Perth; meets in Church Hall.
- 328—HURLFORD BURNS CLUB : instituted 1924; federated 1924; 20 members; President, John Paton; Vice-President, James Elliott; Secretary, James M'Ewan, Burns Tavern, Hurlford; Treasurer, David M'Ewan; meets in Burns Tavern on second Friday of month.
- 329—NEWARK AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY : instituted 1923; federated 1924; 96 members; President, Dr. Kinmont; Vice-President, J. T. Graham; Secretary, Jas. R. Henderson, 14 Winchilsea Avenue, Newark; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. W. M'Bride; Treasurer, H. W. Brown, 52 Beaconhill Road, Newark; meets in Clinton Arms Hotel on 24th January, 1930.

- 330—BONNIE JEAN BURNS CLUB (GLEN CRAIG): instituted 1924; federated 1925; 48 members; President, Mrs. R. Barclay; Vice-President, Mrs. Airey; Secretary, Mrs. James M'Intosh, 65 Garry Park, Glencraig; Treasurer, Mrs. D. Anderson, Armor Cottages, Glencraig, Fife; Bardess, Mrs. Nunn; meets in Glencraig Gothenburg Hall on alternate Wednesdays.
- 331—ROBERT BURNS SOCIETY OF BUFFALO (N.Y.): instituted 1913; federated 1925; 70 members; President, John Normandale; Vice-President, Peter Matheson; Secretary, Donald M. Matheson, 52 Clarence Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.; Treasurer, John N. Rooney, 127 Holden Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.; meets in Fidelity Hall, Main and E. Ferry Streets, on first and third Tuesdays of month.
- 332—BOSWELL ST. JAMES BURNS CLUB (AUCHINLECK): instituted 1924; federated 1925; 50 members; President, William Steele; Vice-President, John Nicol; Secretary, William Tanner, Linton Terrace, Auchinleck; Treasurer, Robert Haddow; meets in Masonic Hall, Auchinleck.
- 333—NEW CUMNOCK ANGLERS' GLEN AFTON BURNS CLUB: federated 1925; Secretary, Thomas Walker, 42 South-Western Road, Craigbank, New Cumnock.
- 334—THORNTREE BURNS CLUB: instituted 1924; federated 1924; 35 members; President, Andrew Murdoch; Vice-President, Joseph Colquhoun; Secretary, Thomas Watt, 5 Crown Square, Prestonpans; Treasurer, John M'Lurg; meets at Thorntree Inn on second and last Saturdays of month.
- 335—TARBOLTON BURNS CLUB: instituted 1924; federated 1925; President, Thomas Kay; Vice-President, Neil Murchie; Secretary, John Colquhoun, 1 Cunningham Street, Tarbolton; meets in Black Bull Hotel monthly.
- 336—PETERHEAD BURNS CLUB: instituted 1826; federated 1925; 75 members; President, Dr. John Findlay; Vice-President, Dr. James Smith; Secretary, G. Martin Gray, 2 Rose Street, Peterhead; Hon. Treasurer, Nat. Barclay; meets on 25th January and in December.
- 337—BUCKHAVEN BURNS CLUB: instituted 1924; federated 1925; 30 members; President, Henry Higgins; Vice-President, Thomas Turnbull; Secretary, Ben Taylor, 1 Cairns Square, Buckhaven; Minute Secretary, John Haddow; Treasurer, Allan Wilson; Bard, Robert Warrender; meets in Railway Tavern every fourth week.
- 338—DALKEITH AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUB: instituted 1923; federated 1925; 65 members; President, Donald M'Lean; Vice-President, James Archibald; Secretary, Tom Craik, London Road, Dalkeith; meets in Victoria Bar once monthly.
- 339—WALLYFORD JOLLY BEGGARS BURNS CLUB: federated 1925; 40 members; Hon. President, Provost Bourhill; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Councillors A. Johnstone and Thomas Hogg; President, C. Mackenzie; Vice-Presidents, Councillor W. C. M'Gregor and G. Leslie; Secretary, George Oliver, West Pans, Levenhall, Musselburgh; Treasurer, J. Donaldson; meets in Formans, Levenhall, fortnightly.

- 340—BALERNO BURNS CLUB : instituted 1881; federated 1925; 60 members; President, Councillor Thomas Horsburgh, J.P.; Vice-President, Fred. J. Belford, M.A.; Secretary and Treasurer, John Fairbairn, Gardenacre, Balerno, Midlothian; Bard, James Orr; Chaplains, Rev. D. C. Stewart and Rev. D. B. Turner; meets in Malleny Arms Hotel on third Friday of month from October to March.
- 341—LEITH BURNS CLUB : instituted 1806; federated 1925; 50 members; President, John S. Mackie; Vice-President, Wm. Younger; Secretary, J. Grant, jun., 6 Hope Street, Leith; Treasurer, Jas. M. Cleugh, 6 Hope Street, Leith; meets in Club Rooms, 6 Hope Street, every Monday evening.
- 342—THORNHILL BURNS CLUB : instituted 1900; federated 1925; 125 members; President, John Fergusson; Vice-President, John Stewart; Secretary and Treasurer, James Harper, 34a New Street, Thornhill; meets in Masonic Hall on first Monday of month.
- 343—QUEENSFERRY BURNS CLUB : instituted 1925; federated 1925; 35 members; President, Alexander Morison; Vice-President, John Stewart; Secretary and Treasurer, David Riddell, 15 Morison Gardens, South Queensferry; meets in Y.M.C.A. Reading Room on second Wednesday of each month from September to April.
- 344—LADYSMITH BURNS CLUB : federated 1925; 40 members; President, David Coupland; Vice-President, John Salmon Rodgers; Secretary, Roger Colquhoun Wright, Box 337, Ladysmith, B.C., Canada; Treasurer, Albert Radford.
- 345—DENBEATH AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUB : instituted 1925; federated 1925; 20 members; President, John Jackson; Vice-President, Samuel Stewart; Secretary, Edward Jones, 214 Denbeath, Methil; Treasurer, Thomas Jones; meets in National Bar, Methil, monthly.
- 346—OAKBANK MOSSGIEL BURNS CLUB (MID CALDER) : instituted 1923; federated 1925; 46 members; President, Jas. Gregory; Vice-President, Robt. Jamieson; Secretary, Jas. Ovens, 163 Oakbank, Mid Calder; Treasurer, Thos. Ballantyne, Oakbank, Mid Calder; meets in Bowhouse on second Monday of month from October to March.
- 347—DENNYLOANHEAD AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUB : instituted 1925; federated 1925; 33 members; President, John Ferguson; Vice-President, Thomas L. Ovens; Secretary, John M'Naught, Jubilee Place, Bonnybridge; meets in Cook's Hall on first Thursday of month.
- 348—NEWTON JEAN ARMOUR BURNS CLUB : instituted 1924; federated 1925; 45 members; President, Mrs. Joseph Black; Vice-President, Mrs. Campbell Gilmour; Secretary, Mrs. Robert Renwick, 58 Dunlop Street, Newton, Hallside; Treasurer, Mrs. David Gray, 42 Clyde Street, Newton, Hallside; meets in Recreation Hall on first Saturday of month.
- 349—THE "HOWFF" BURNS CLUB (KILMARNOCK) : instituted 1924; federated 1925; 46 members; President, John Cumming; Vice-President, Geo. Findlay; Secretary and Treasurer, John S. Brown, 15 Boyd Street, Prestwick; meets in Volunteer Arms on second Tuesday of each month.

- 350—MARKINCH BURNS CLUB : instituted 1899; federated 1925; 143 members; President, Dr. William Burt; Vice-President, A. M. Craik; Secretary and Treasurer, T. D. Philp, Meadow View, Markinch; Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Bryden, B.D.; meets in Town Hall on 25th January.
- 351—INGLENEUK BURNS CLUB (CAMBUSLANG) : instituted 1924; federated 1925; 15 members; President, James M'Diarmid; Vice-President, William Nicol; Secretary and Treasurer, John Williamson, 39 Castle Chimmins Avenue, Halfway, Cambuslang; Chief Steward, W. Stannage; meets in Ingleneuk Social Club on third Saturday of month except June, July, and August.
- 352—GRANGEMOUTH BURNS CLUB : instituted 1922; federated 1926; 130 members; President, Alex. Lawrie; Vice-Presidents, Thos. Robertson and R. B. Peddie; Secretary, R. M. Peddie, Wallace Street, Grangemouth; meets in Co-operative Hall on third Thursday of month from October to March.
- 353—ST. CATHARINES BURNS CLUB (PORT DALHOUSIE, ONT.) : federated 1926; President, W. H. Johnston; Vice-President, W. Robbie; Secretary, R. Gray, Box 170, Port Dalhousie, Ont., Canada; Treasurer, R. Mason; Chaplain, Mrs. S. Jamieson; Conductor, W. Williamson; Pianist, Mrs. W. Mason.
- 354—ROYAL CLAN, ORDER OF SCOTTISH CLANS (BOSTON, MASS.) : instituted 1878; federated 1926; 25,000 members; Chief, Duncan MacInnes; Tanist, Alexander G. M'Knight; Counsellor, Thomas W. Forsyth; Secretary, Thomas R. P. Gibb, 248 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, William Reid, jun.; Physician, George A. Johnson, M.D.; meets bi-annually.
- 355—CALCUTTA BURNS CLUB : instituted 1926; federated 1926; 78 members; President, Rev. David Reid, D.D.; Vice-President, J. H. Fyfe, M.L.C.; Secretary, A. J. Smail, C.A., 5 Clive Street, Calcutta; Assistant Secretary, A. O. Young; Treasurer, T. B. Fairley, C.A., 101 Clive Street, Calcutta; Committee, George Morgan, C.I.E., J. A. M'Kerrow, Dr. W. S. Allan, G. F. Rose, M.L.C., H. K. Banks, M.C., V.D., and Norman Luke; meets at 5 Clive Street.
- 356—BURNBANK AND DISTRICT MASONIC BURNS CLUB : instituted 1926; federated 1926; 80 members; Hon. President, Dr. J. A. Thomson; President, William Jamieson; Vice-President, J. Dippie; Secretary, Joseph Stannage, 15 Donaldson Street, Burnbank, Lanarkshire; Assistant Secretary, H. Jamieson; Treasurer, J. G. MacIntosh, 24 Glenlee Street, Burnbank, Lanarkshire; meets in Masonic Hall on first Thursday of month, except June, July, and August.
- 357—WEMYSS BURNS CLUB : instituted 1925; federated 1926; 30 members; President, William Turnbull; Vice-President, David Patrick; Secretary, Archd. Brown, Forthbank Inn, East Wemyss; Treasurer, Roy Harris; meets in Forthbank Inn on first Saturday of month.
- 358—CARLES O' DYSART BURNS CLUB : instituted 1926; federated 1926; 30 members; Hon. President, Bailie Kerr; Hon. Vice-President, D. Thomson; President, George Barker; Vice-President, Robert Barclay; Secretary, William Bryson, 76 Norman Road, Dysart; Treasurer, Wm. Johnston; meets in Cat Tavern monthly from October to March.

- 359—COURT ROYAL BURGH BURNS CLUB (RUTHERGLEN): instituted 1924; federated 1925; 56 members; President, Alex. Steel; Vice-President, John Steel; Secretary, James Pearston, 3 Greenhill Road, Rutherglen; Treasurer, James Pringle, Springfield Park, Burnside; meets in St. John Masonic Hall on third Thursday of each month.
- 360—LOCHEE BURNS CLUB: federated 1926; Secretary, Miss Jessie Hodge, 184 High Street, Lochee, Dundee.
- 361—MAXWELLTOWN BURNS CLUB: instituted 1926; federated 1926; 65 members; President, George Little; Vice-Presidents, James Dickson and Samuel Burns; Secretary, Andrew Anderson, 8 David Street, Maxwelltown, Dumfries; Treasurer, W. S. M'Millan, 7 Galloway Street, Maxwelltown, Dumfries; meets in King's Arms Hotel on third Monday of November, December, February, March, and April; Anniversary Dinner, 25th January; Hallowe'en, 31st October.
- 362—THORNABY AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUB: instituted 1925; federated 1926; 40 members; President, Dr. A. M'Kay; Vice-President, G. S. Beaton; Secretary and Treasurer, R. Stewart, 35 St. Paul's Road, Thornaby-on-Tees.
- 363—BARROW ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY: instituted 1878; federated 1926; 85 members; President, Dr. E. Allan; Vice-President, Sir J. M'Kechnie; Secretary, W. Cowie, 237 Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness; Treasurer, R. M. Robertson, James Watt Terrace, Barrow-in-Furness; meets in Hotel Imperial on 25th January and 30th November.
- 364—MID CALDER TAM O'SHANTER BURNS CLUB: instituted 1926; federated 1926; 34 members; President, Alex. Simpson; Vice-President, John Reid; Secretary and Treasurer, Jas. Ballantyne, Main Street, Mid Calder; meets in Market Inn on first Saturday of month from September to April.
- 365—CATRINE BURNS CLUB: federated 1926; President, John Thomson, J.P.; Vice-President, William Macduff; Secretary, James Edmondston, St. Germain Street, Catrine.
- 366—LIVERPOOL ROBERT BURNS CLUB: instituted 1925; federated 1926; Hon. President, General Sir Ian Hamilton, K.C.B.; President, H. J. W. Hetherington, M.A., LL.D.; Secretary, Hamish Rae, 30 Rodney Street, Liverpool; Assistant Secretary, Miss Wright; Literary Secretary, Magnus Williamson; Treasurer, D. C. Wright, Quatre Bras, St. Andrews Road, Bebington; meets in New Carlton Rooms every Friday and Saturday.
- 367—DORNOCH BURNS CLUB: instituted 1912; federated 1927; 66 members; President, J. H. Arthur, N.P.; Vice-Presidents, J. G. Macdonald and R. S. Henderson; Secretary, D. F. M'Leod, Dornoch; Treasurer, R. Robertson, Dornoch; Croupier, W. D. Munro; Musical Director, W. H. Innes; meets in Sutherland Arms on 24th January, 1930.
- 368—DYKEHEAD BURNS CLUB: instituted 1849; federated 1927; 40 members; Hon. President, Col. George M'Nish, C.B.E.; Hon. Vice-President, John Allardice; President, Archie Morton; Vice-President, James Mungall; Secretary, David M'Nay, 23 Alexandria Place, Dykehead, Shotts; Treasurer, Alex. Graham; meets in Old Wine Store every second Saturday.

- 369—MAYBOLE ST. CRISPIN BURNS CLUB: instituted 1896; federated 1927; 50 members; President, William M'Culloch; Vice-President, James G. Rowan; Secretary, Samuel Roy, Duncanland, Maybole; Treasurer, Charles Hutchison, Kirkland Street; meets in Welltrees Inn on second Friday of each month.
- 370—DUNDONALD BURNS CLUB: instituted 1927; federated 1927; 30 members; President, William Brown; Vice-President, Alexander Edgar; Secretary, John M'Cleary, Main Street, Dundonald; Treasurer, D. Sutherland, Old Castle Hotel, Dundonald; meets in Old Castle Hotel on last Saturday of each month.
- 371—DYKEHEAD NO. 1 BURNS CLUB: instituted 1878; federated 1927; 35 members; President, Alexander King; Vice-President, James Simpson; Secretary, James Haggart, 30 Hunter Street, Shotts; Treasurer, Alexander Simpson, 5 Green View, Shotts; meets in Sneddon's Hall every second Saturday.
- 372—BAILLIESTON JEAN ARMOUR BURNS CLUB: instituted 1926; federated 1927; 60 members; President, Mrs. John Scobbie; Vice-President, Mrs. Jas. Nicol; Secretary, Mrs. Chas. Paterson, 55 Muirside Road, Baillieston; Treasurer, Mrs. William Birrell, Muirside; meets in Miners' Welfare Institute every second Wednesday.
- 373—RED HILL BURNS CLUB (NATAL, S. AFRICA): instituted 1920; federated 1927; 93 members; President, R. A. MacLean; Vice-President, C. Bowman; Secretary, W. H. Priestley, 2 Haig Road, Red Hill, Natal, South Africa; Assistant Secretary, J. Marshall; Treasurer, R. P. Hardy, Greenwood Park, Red Hill; meets in the Robert Burns Memorial Hall, Church Road, Greenwood Park.
- 374—BROUGHTY CASTLE BURNS CLUB: instituted 1925; federated 1927; 70 members; Hon. President, Lord Provost Wm. High; President, J. Robertson Coupar; Vice-President, Harry Anderson; Secretary and Treasurer, John Paul, Briarwood, Broughty Ferry; Librarian, John R. Dryden; Auditors, James Bowman and John Mackay; meets in Club Room, Municipal Buildings.
- 375—HOLYOKE CALEDONIAN BURNS CLUB: instituted 1926; federated 1927; 85 members; Laird, Thomas M. Thomson; Grieve, Andrew Dougherty; Secretary, Wm. R. Fleming, 319 Chestnut Street, Holyoke, Mass., U.S.A.; meets in Caledonian Building on 25th January and on third Saturday in March, June, September, and December.
- 376—HOLYROOD BURNS CLUB (EDINBURGH): instituted 1927; federated 1927; 30 members; President, John Finnie; Vice-President, A. F. M'Lennan; Secretary, Charles Milligan, 5 St. Peter's Place, Edinburgh; Treasurer, Samuel Nelson, 1 Montrose Terrace, Edinburgh; Bard, Wm. Sinclair; meets in Regent Buffet, 1 Montrose Terrace, on first Monday of month from September to April.
- 377—KILBIRNIE ROSEBERY BURNS CLUB: instituted 1906; federated 1927; 30 members; President, James Barclay, L.D.S.; Vice-President, Robert Logan; Secretary and Treasurer, Robert Crawford, 36 Bridgend, Kilbirnie; meets in Masonic Hall about 25th January.

- 378—EDINBURGH DISTRICT BURNS CLUBS' ASSOCIATION : instituted 1925 ; federated 1927 ; 12 clubs ; Hon. Presidents, Rev. J. C. Higgins, B.D., C. S. Dougall, M.A., J. Leiper Gemmill, and Thomas Killin ; President, R. C. H. Morison ; Vice-Presidents, Alex. Horne, F.E.I.S., and James Bell ; Secretary, John McVie, 13 Hillside Crescent, Edinburgh ; Treasurer, George Runcie, 41 Northfield Avenue, Edinburgh ; meets in Ferguson & Forrester's, Princes Street, in March, June, September, October, and December.
- 379—THE HARTLEPOOLS' BURNS CLUB : Secretary, Alexander Barr, 23 Wansbeck Gardens, West Hartlepool.
- 380—FALKIRK CROSS KEYS BURNS CLUB : instituted 1926 ; federated 1927 ; 62 members ; Hon. President, Captain H. J. Kennard, R.N. ; President, John Robertson Henry ; Vice-Presidents, John Rae and Alexander Balloch ; Secretary, David Murray Phillips, 15 Cochrane Street, Comely Park, Falkirk ; Treasurer, John Rae, Co-operative Buildings, Bainsford, Falkirk ; meets in Burns Room of Cross Keys Inn on last Thursday of month from September to March.
- 381—GREATER NEW YORK MASONIC BURNS CLUB : instituted 1927 ; federated 1927 ; 158 members ; Past-President, James M'Murdo ; President, David R. Cunnison ; Vice-Presidents, John Duncanson and Robert Graham ; Secretary, Archibald A. M'William, 425 Taylor Avenue, New York City, N.Y. ; Treasurer, Fenwick W. Ritchie, 752 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N.Y. ; Musical Director, J. MacDonald Johnstone ; Bard, James F. Knox ; Chaplain, William Ritchie ; Warder, William G. M'Murdo ; Trustees, David Miller, William R. Young, and James R. Cunnison ; meets in Johnston Building, 12 Nevins Street, Brooklyn, on fourth Monday of month.
- 382—ELIZABETH (NEW JERSEY) BURNS CLUB : instituted 1926 ; federated 1927 ; 28 members ; President, Robert Montgomerie ; Vice-President, George Robertson ; Secretary, John Kerr, 425 Magie Street, Elizabeth, N.J., U.S.A. ; Treasurer, John Mackinlay, 1031 Emma Street, Elizabeth, N.J., U.S.A. ; meets in Dahmen's Hall on last Friday of each month.
- 383—GREENOCK R.N.T.F. HEATHER BURNS CLUB : instituted 1912 ; federated 1927 ; 115 members ; Hon. President, Engr. Capt. H. E. Hoare, R.N. ; Hon. Vice-Presidents, S. Collett, Bailie J. Rees-Pedlar, and A. Carmichael ; President, James Rennie Wallace ; Vice-President, Daniel M'Lean ; Secretary, Arthur C. E. Lewis, 17 Cardwell Road, Gourcock ; Treasurer, Frederick Hunter, 24 John Street, Gourcock ; Auditors, J. Johnstone and J. Fowlie ; Bard, Samuel Gemmill.
- 384—PUMPHERSTON BONNIE DOON BURNS CLUB : instituted 1926 ; federated 1927 ; 204 members ; President, James Dunlop ; Vice-President, Robert Rogers ; Secretary, David G. Horsburgh, 138 Pumpherston, Mid Calder ; Treasurer, John M'Intyre, 143 Pumpherston, Mid Calder ; Croupier, G. Tait ; Lady Convener, Mrs. Orr ; meets in Pumpherston Institute monthly.

- 385—SCOTS WHA HAE BURNS CLUB (BUCHLYVIE): instituted 1914; federated 1927; President, A. G. Archibald; Vice-President, John Graham; Secretary and Treasurer, David Hay, Station Road, Buchlyvie, Stirlingshire; Bard, James Montgomery.
- 386—KIRKCONNEL BURNS CLUB: instituted 1925; federated 1927; 35 members; President, David Robertson, J.P.; Vice-President, John Adams; Secretary, Henry Mackie, 48 Anderson Street, Kelloholm, Kirkconnel; Treasurer, Archibald Marshall, St. Conals Square, Kirkconnel; Auditors, Joseph King and John Rennie; meets in Club Room on first Friday of each month.
- 387—MARY CAMPBELL BURNS CLUB (CAMBUSLANG): instituted 1927; federated 1928; 40 members; President, Mrs. William Tait; Vice-President, Mrs. M'Geoch; Secretary, Mrs. George M'Lellan, 17 Park Street, Cambuslang; Treasurer, Mrs. John Thomson; meets in I.L.P. Lesser Hall, Cambuslang, every alternate Tuesday.
- 388—KYLE LADIES' BURNS CLUB: instituted 1925; federated 1927; 50 members; President, Mrs. Haddow; Vice-President, Miss Russell; Secretary, Mrs. M'Creary, 150 Hamilton Street, Torbothie, Shotts; Treasurer, Mrs. Airdrie, 35 Manse Road, Stane, Shotts; meets in Mrs. Barr's Hall, Stane, Shotts.
- 389—BRIDGE OF WEIR BURNS CLUB: instituted 1927; federated 1928; 56 members; President, David Melrose; Vice-President, Alexander Buist; Secretary and Treasurer, Andrew Kidd, 2 Maxwell Terrace, Bridge of Weir; meets in Co-operative Hall.
- 390—MEIKLE EARNOCK JOLLY BEGGARS BURNS CLUB: instituted 1924; federated 1928; 24 members; Hon. President, John Craig; President, John Happle; Vice-President, John Hillis; Secretary, Ben. White, 12 Wylie Street, Hamilton; Treasurer, James Wilkinson, 20 Low Waters, Hamilton; meets in Club Room on last Saturday of each month.
- 391—WATERBURY BURNS CLUB: instituted 1885; federated 1928; 84 members; President, Robert H. Gardner; Vice-President, John Scrymgeour; Secretary, James Littlejohn, 39 High Street, Waterbury, Conn., U.S.A.; Treasurer, Donald M'Kellar, 27 Southmayd Road, Waterbury, Conn., U.S.A.; Financial Secretary, James Barr; meets in Foresters' Hall on fourth Saturday of each month.
- 392—WHIFFLET BURNS CLUB: Secretary, Wm. Strachan, 9 North Bute Street, Coatbridge.
- 393—ANNAN LADIES' BURNS CLUB: instituted 1928; federated 1929; 100 members; President, Miss Patricia M'Giverin; Vice-President, Mrs. Thos. Dykes; Secretary, Mrs. Jack Lindsay, 9 Millpark Terrace, Annan; Treasurer, Miss N. Walker, 123 High Street, Annan; meets in Ednam Street Hall on third Wednesday of each month.
- 394—GRANTON AND WARDIE BURNS CLUB: Secretary, Wm. Morrison, 29 Lower Granton Road, Leith.

- 395—CUMNOCK MASONIC BURNS CLUB: President, Matthew Sharpe; Vice-President, H. W. Morton; Secretary, J. L. Rennie, Ayr Road, Cumnock; Treasurer, John Hogg; meets in Black Bull Hotel on third Thursday of each month.
- 396—MOFFAT AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUB: instituted 1928; federated 1928; 200 members; Hon. Presidents, Provost Huskie and Bailie R. Gunn Budge; President, Mrs. Henderson; Vice-President, George Richardson; Secretary and Treasurer, W. R. Clark, Church Street, Moffat; meets in Masonic Hall in November, January, March, and September; District meetings in October, December, and February, in other halls.
- 397—ESK BURNS CLUB (MUSSELBURGH): instituted 1927; federated 1928; 150 members; Hon. Presidents, The Right Hon. Earl of Cassillis, The Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone, and Lieut.-Col. A. H. Buchanan Dunlop; Hon. Vice-President, John Ayrton; President, Ex-Councillor W. C. Macgregor; Vice-President, Peter Fenton; Secretary, William Moffat, 120 Newbigging, Musselburgh; Treasurer, Robert Yeoman, 2 Links Place, Musselburgh; meets in Arms Hotel on first Saturday of month from October to March.
- 398—COLINTON BURNS CLUB: instituted 1907; federated 1928; 70 members; President, William Mark; Vice-President, James M'Millan; Secretary, John Millar, jun.; 50 Spottiswoode Street, Edinburgh; Treasurer, William Swanson, Grass Valley Cottage, Colinton; meets in Parish Council Hall.
- 399—ST. RINGANS BURNS CLUB: instituted 1920; federated 1928; 38 members; President, David Pollock; Vice-President, Robert Brown; Secretary and Treasurer, James Heeps, 7 Borestone Crescent, St. Ninians, Stirling; meets in Templars' Hall, St. Ninians.
- 400—HADDINGTON BURNS CLUB: instituted 1889; federated 1928; 84 members; President, John Cumming; Vice-President, Peter Hardie; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Davidson, 13 Distillery Park, Haddington; Musical Director, Frank Raynor; meets in George Hotel at intervals.
- 401—BRIG-EN' BURNS CLUB (MAXWELLTOWN, DUMFRIES): federated 1928; Secretary, J. E. Nicholson, 12 Academy Street, Dumfries.
- 402—HIGHLAND MARY LADIES' BURNS CLUB (HIGH VALLEY FIELD, NEWMILLS, FIFE): instituted 1928; federated 1928; 29 members; President, Mrs. John Leitch; Vice-President, Mrs. Irvine; Secretary, Miss Isabella Leitch, 43 Preston Street, High Valley Field, Newmills, Fife; Treasurer, Mrs. Adam Ferguson, Abbey Crescent, High Valley Field, Newmills, Fife; meets in Mission Hall, High Valley Field, Newmills, Fife.
- 403—FRASERBURGH BURNS CLUB: federated 1928; Secretary, A. S. Kelman, Saltoun Chambers, Fraserburgh.

- 404—WORCESTER AND DISTRICT SCOTTISH SOCIETY : instituted 1924; federated 1928; 81 members; President, R. K. Stroyan; Secretary, J. Hamilton Smith, Corra Linn, 187 Bath Road, Worcester; Treasurer, Jas. Downie, 51 Woolhope Road, Worcester; meets in Messrs. Georges, Ltd., High Street.
- 405—CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF SHEFFIELD : instituted 1822; federated 1929; 702 members; President, John Kemp; Vice-Presidents, T. V. M'Nidder, K. Gray, and A. Williamson; Secretary, W. G. M'Gregor, 6 Ladysmith Avenue, Netheredge, Sheffield; Treasurer, F. Buchanan, 74 High Street, Sheffield; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Anderson Wilson; Hon. Almoner, A. MacDougall; Hon. Chaplain, Rev. James Wallace; meets at various places, monthly, October to April.
- 406—DUBLIN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. ANDREW : federated 1929; Secretary, George Moore, F.I.A.A., 102 Grafton Street, Dublin.
- 407—WINSOME WILLIE BURNS CLUB (KILMARNOCK) : instituted 1927; federated 1929; 40 members; Hon. President, Geo. Milligan; President, William Johnston; Vice-President, James Cree; Secretary, William S. Rodie, Buchanan Street, Kilmarnock; Treasurer, William Morton, "The Walden," Duke Street, Kilmarnock; Auditors, Alex. M'Inall and Alex. M'Cubbin; meets in "The Walden" monthly from October to March.
- 408—DOUGLASDALE BURNS CLUB : instituted 1929; federated 1929; 40 members; President, Alexander Grant; Vice-President, Robert Cook; Secretary, William Wilson, Crosskeys, Douglas, Lanarkshire; Treasurer, John Shankly, Kirkgate, Douglas, Lanarkshire; meets in Crosskeys Inn on first Saturday of each month.
- 409—STENHOUSEMUIR AND DISTRICT PLOUGH BURNS CLUB : instituted 1928; federated 1929; 100 members; President, William Gardiner; Vice-President, George M. Steel; Secretary, John Fairlie, Shepherd's Cottage, Stenhousemuir; meets in Plough Hotel on last Friday of month from October to March.
- 410—ROYAL MILE BURNS CLUB (EDINBURGH) : instituted 1925; federated 1929; 32 members; President, David Murray; Vice-President, W. Wotherspoon; Secretary, John Craigdallie, 146 Canongate, Edinburgh; Treasurer, J. Ferguson, 32 Findlay Grove, Edinburgh; meets at 127 High Street, on first Tuesday of month except June, July, and August.
- 411—SCOTTISH LITERATURE AND SONG ASSOCIATION (ABERDEEN) : instituted 1928; federated 1929; 27 members; President, W. Clark Mitchell; Vice-President, A. E. Parker; Secretary, Miss Hilda Benzie, 382 Holburn Street, Aberdeen; Treasurer, A. Stora, 19 Deemount Road, Aberdeen; meets in Douglas Hotel on third Monday of each month.
- 412—GARY BURNS CLUB : federated 1929; Hon. President, Wm. J. Fulton; Hon. Vice-President, Wm. Bark; President, A. B. Allison; Vice-President, Wm. Paterson; Secretary, A. Lilly, 708 Vermont Street, Gary; Treasurer, S. M'Ilwain, 655 Vermont Street, Gary; Director of Ceremonies, J. Thomson.

- 413—ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF SAN FRANCISCO : instituted 1863; federated 1929; 200 members; President, Murdo MacKenzie; Vice-President, John Craig; Secretary, George St. J. Bremner, 414 Mason Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Treasurer, William R. Carswell, Anglo-California Trust Co., Market and Ellis Streets; Trustees, John M'Laren, David Duncan, William Barr, Thomas W. Hunter, and Andrew Caldow; Board of Relief, George Clarkson and Jas. G. Yates; Librarian, Alexander Yates; meets at 414 Mason Street on first and third Monday evenings.
- 414—DALKEITH FOUNTAIN BURNS CLUB : instituted 1928; federated 1929; 60 members; Hon. Presidents, Councillor A. Noble, W. Milne, and Y. Marshall; President, John Wilson; Vice-President, David May; Secretary, David Richardson, 88 High Street, Dalkeith; Treasurer, John Wilson, jun., New Edinburgh Road, Dalkeith; meets in Ship Inn every Wednesday and on last Saturday of each month.
- 415—AULD BRIG BURNS CLUB (MUSSELBURGH) : instituted 1921; federated 1929; 35 members; President, George Henry; Vice-President, W. N. Urquhart; Secretary, Alexander M. Waterston, 9 Lochend Road, Musselburgh; Treasurer, George Irvine, 87 High Street, Musselburgh; meets in Auld Brig Tavern on last Saturday of each month.
- 416—CARRON U.F. CHURCH MEN'S SOCIAL AND BURNS CLUB : federated 1929; Secretary, Robt. Leishman, 9 Roughlands, Carron, Falkirk.
- 417—BURNLEY AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY : instituted 1924; federated 1929; 110 members; President, W. B. Currie; Vice-Presidents, Jas. Hynd, Dr. M. C. R. Grahame, and Dr. T. Snowball; Secretary, Jas. T. Brunton, Braemar, Ightenhill Park, Burnley; Treasurer, J. K. Currie, 15 Hargreaves Street, Burnley; Piper, Pipe-Major M'Donald; meets monthly from October to March; Annual Dinner and Burns Celebration on 28th January, 1930; annual meeting in March.
- 418—SKEGNESS SCOTTISH SOCIETY : instituted 1928; federated 1929; 57 members; President, Major Frank Conway Gordon; Vice-Presidents, Miss A. W. P. Nimmo, LL.A., Dr. A. W. Allan, and John Orr Armour; Secretary, Jas. S. Leslie, Inverdale, Kirkby Crescent, Skegness, Lincolnshire; Treasurer, Dr. D. F. Menzies, Kenwood, Alghitha Road, Skegness, Lincolnshire; annual meeting in March.
- 419—DENNY AND DUNIPACE BURNS CLUB : instituted 1927; federated 1929; 50 members; President, George Forsyth; Vice-President, David Goodsir; Secretary, Lawrence Stocks, jun., 192 Stirling Street, Dunipace, Denny; Treasurer, William MacKenzie, 125 Stirling Street, Denny; meets in Royal Oak Hotel on Saturdays.
- 420—CARSTAIRS JUNCTION BURNS CLUB : instituted 1929; federated 1929; 60 members; President, W. Neil; Vice-President, Jas. Todd; Secretary and Treasurer, Chas. Howland, 14 Allison Street, Carstairs Junction; Bard, John Brown; meets in Railway Hall.

- 421—ARROCHAR AND TARBET BURNS CLUB : instituted 1929; federated 1929; 64 members; President, Sam M'Crorie; Vice-President, C. J. T. Macfarlan; Secretary, Wm. Rowatt, Schoolhouse, Tarbet, Dumbartonshire; Treasurer, Rev. R. D. E. Stevenson, The Manse, Tarbet, Dumbartonshire; meets in Tarbet Hotel.
- 422—BRANTFORD AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUB : instituted 1928; federated 1929; 60 members; President, Alex. Graham; Vice-President, John M. Campbell; Secretary, Jack M'Innes, 54 West Street, Brantford, Ontario, Canada; Treasurer, Alexander Richardson, 75 Grande River Avenue, Brantford; meets at Club's Headquarters in Dalhousie Street every second Friday.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS.

Changes of address should be intimated at earliest convenience to the Hon. Secretary of the Federation.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLUBS ON THE ROLL, 1930.

No.	
40	Aberdeen
20	Airdrie
118	Albany
2	Alexandria
252	Alloway
268	Anderston Cronies
309	Annan
393	— Ladies
82	Arbroath
258	Armadales Buck's Head
257	— Star
421	Arrochar and Tarbet
224	Ashington
238	Atlanta
123	Auchinleck Boswell
302	Auchterderran
415	Auld Brig
223	Auld Clinkum
315	Avondale Social
275	Ayr
192	Ayrshire Assoc.
157	Baillieston Caledonian
372	— Jean Armour
340	Balerno
218	Bannockburn Empire
99	Barlinnie
308	Barrhead Kelburn
363	Barrow St. Andrew's Soc.
64	Beith
288	— Caledonia
265	Bingry Jolly Beggars
326	— Ladies
167	Birmingham and Midland Scot. Soc.
125	Blackburn-on-Almond
184	Blairadam Shanter
290	Blantyre and District Masonic
195	Blue Bell
330	Bonnie Jean (Glencraig)
259	Bonnyrigg A Man's A Man
332	Boswell St. James
422	Brantford
76	Brechin
389	Bridge of Weir
49	Bridgeton
401	Brig-En'
120	Bristol Caledonian Soc.

No.	
374	Broughty Castle
279	Broxburn Jolly Beggars
106	— Rosebery
337	Buckhaven
331	Buffalo
356	Burnbank and District Masonic
417	Burnley Caledonian Soc.
261	Burns Anniversary
295	Burns House, Ltd.
112	Burns Howff (Dumfries)
355	Calcutta
4	Callander
110	Cambuslang
207	— Wingate
306	Cardiff Caledonian Soc.
358	Carles o' Dysart
71	Carlisle
67	Carlton
34	Carriek
416	Carron U.F. Church
420	Carstairs Junction
255	Cathcart
365	Catrine
161	Charleston
171	Chattanoga
189	Clydebank Barns o' Clyde
289	Coatbridge Caledonian
398	Colinton
208	Colorado Springs Caledonian Soc.
311	Colwyn Bay and District Scot. Assoc.
270	Coquetdale
300	Covington and Thankerton Tintock
128	Cowdenbeath Glencairn
250	— Tam o' Shanter
42	Crieff
45	Cumnock
395	— Masonic
62	Cupar
338	Dalkeith and District
414	— Fountain
244	Dalmuir
158	Darlington
345	Denbeath and District

No.	No.
419 Denny and Dunipace	100 Hamilton Mossgiel
347 Dennyloanhead and District	277 Harriman
55 Derby Scottish Assoc.	379 The Hartlepoons'
280 Detroit	239 Hawick
37 Dollar	225 Helensburgh
367 Dornoch	402 Highland Mary Ladies (High Valley Field)
408 Douglasdale	294 Hill of Beath
406 Dublin Benevolent Soc.	375 Holyoke Caledonian
278 Duluth	376 Holyrood
10 Dumbarton	222 Hull
226 Dumfries	328 Hurlford
14 Dundee	351 Inglenauk (Cambuslang)
370 Dundonald	173 Irvine
85 Dunfermline United	348 Jean Armour
304 Dunnikier	96 Jedburgh
368 Dykehead	269 Johnstone Tam o' Shanter
371 — No. 1	377 Kilbirnie Rosebery
108 East Calder Jolly Beggars	92 Kilbowie Jolly Beggars
155 East Stirlingshire	0 Kilmarnock
22 Edinburgh	97 — Bellfield
307 — Ayrshire Assoc.	349 — The Howff
378 — District Assoc.	407 — Winsome Willie
382 Elizabeth (N.J.)	213 Kingston
397 Esk	164 Kinning Park
126 Falkirk	386 Kirkconnel
380 — Cross Keys	323 Kirkcudbright
231 Fauldhouse and East Benhar	75 Kirn
262 Fifeshire Assoc.	388 Kyle Ladies
319 Fisherrow Masonic	344 Ladysmith (B.C.)
44 Forfar	98 Lanark
403 Fraserburgh	273 — Jolly Beggars
187 Galashiels	56 Lapraik
253 Galston Jolly Beggars	341 Leith
412 Gary	18 Liverpool Burns
163 Gateshead and District	366 — Robert Burns
169 Glasgow and District Assoc.	360 Lochee
282 — Bowling Assoc.	247 Lochgelly Jolly Beggars
263 — Masonic	1 London
74 — Mauchline Soc.	183 Londonderry
234 — Southern Merchants	350 Markinch
3 — Tam o' Shanter	387 Mary Campbell
251 Glencraig	310 Mauchline
198 Gorebridge Jolly Beggars	361 Maxwelltown
59 Gourrock Jolly Beggars	369 Maybole St. Crispin
53 Govan Fairfield	390 Meikle Earnock
202 — Ye Cronies	196 Mid-Argyll
292 Grahamston	364 Mid Calder Tam o' Shanter
352 Grangemouth	396 Moffat and District
394 Granton and Wardie	242 Montrose
21 Greenock	63 Mossgiel
148 — Cronies	65 Musselburgh
383 — Heather	415 — Auld Brig
209 — St. John's	298 Nanaimo
254 — Victoria	139 National
400 Haddington	333 New Cumnock Anglers
33 Haggis	305 New Waterford
152 Hamilton	381 New York Masonic
121 — Junior	

No.	
329	Newark and District Caledonian Soc.
133	Newarthill
199	Newbattle and District
156	Newcastle and Tyneside
293	Neweraighall Poosie Nancy
266	Newton Jolly Beggars
348	— Jean Armour
256	Newton-on-Ayr
124	Ninety (Edinburgh)
131	Nottingham Scot. Assoc.
346	Oakbank Mossiel
151	Old Kilpatrick
172	Oregon
48	Paisley
205	— St. Mirren
72	Partick
135	— Western
26	Perth
336	Peterhead
284	Philadelphia North-Eastern
190	Port-Glasgow
212	Portobello
221	Prestonpans
264	— Jolly Beggars
267	— Mystic
181	Primrose
384	Pumpherstoun Bonnie Doon
318	Queensberry
343	Queensferry
373	Red Hill
168	Riccarton
36	Rosebery
354	Royal Clan, Order of Scot. Clans
410	Royal Mile
9	Royalty
313	Rutherglen Royal Burgh
359	— Court Royal Burgh
105	— Cronies
353	St. Catharines
243	St. James
220	St. Louis, Mo.
327	St. Mark's
399	St. Ringans
413	San Francisco St. Andrew's Soc.
68	Sandyford
385	Scots Wha Hae
153	Scottish (Glas.)

No.	
314	Scottish (Edin.)
411	Scot. Literature and Song Assoc.
236	Shawlands
405	Sheffield Caledonian Soc.
91	Shettleston
195	Shiremoor
283	Sinclairtown
418	Skegness Scot. Soc.
182	Stane Mossiel
409	Stenhousemuir Plough
322	Stevenston and District
50	Stirling
324	Stockton, N.S.W.
89	Sunderland
335	Tarbolton
316	The Knowe
247	Thirteen Jolly Beggars
7	Thistle
362	Thornaby and District
342	Thornhill
334	Thorntree
180	Tollcross
271	Trenton
274	Troon
320	Troy
193	Twenty-five Jolly Beggars
237	Uddingston Masonic
94	Uphall Tam o' Shanter
113	Vale of Leven Glencairn
325	Vancouver Fellowship
281	Vickerstown
303	Victoria (B.C.) St. Andrew's Soc.
159	Walker-on-Tyne
165	Wallsend and District
339	Wallyford Jolly Beggars
296	Walsall
391	Waterbury
357	Wemyss
392	Whifflet
160	Whitburn
236	Whitehaven
86	Winsome Willie (Cumnock)
407	— (Kilmarnock)
404	Worcester Scot. Soc.
202	Ye Cronies

NOTICE.

Many of the thirty-four volumes of the First Series of the *Burns Chronicle* are out-of-print. A few copies of the volumes for 1893, 1894, 1895, 1897, 1908-1916, and 1922-1925, also of Volumes I. (1926), II. (1927), III. (1928), and IV. (1929) of the Second Series, are still available, and may be purchased from the Hon. Treasurer of the Federation—Major Geo. A. Innes, M.B.E., 14 London Road, Kilmarnock. Price: 3s. each, postage extra.

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